

# *The* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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Incorporated 1871

JUNE, 1929

25 CENTS

# Getting Ready for CAMP PERRY



*Third of a Series by*  
**COL. W. A. TEWES**



*Inspect your sights and see that they are firmly located without any loose play.*

**H**AVING checked up the mechanical performance of your gun and ammunition, inspect your sights and see that they are firmly located, without any loose play. The adjustments and set screws should move rather stiffly without any tendency to creep or settle. If you will slightly rust-pit your sights with sal ammoniac they will take and hold a dense black from your acetylene torch. This aids definition and avoids reflection. Of the front sights in general use, the four principal ones are the aperture, metallic cross hairs, post and bead. In still conditions the first two are very accurate, allowing a symmetrical aiming image and are easy on the eye. The other two are better in windy conditions, where it is necessary to english the aim for fluctuations in wind strength. The preference should be given to the post, because with the bead, in englishing for side winds, the tendency is to follow the contour of the bull, and thus add elevation unwittingly to your lateral correction.

The trigger pull should be clean and sharp. Your stock should fit so that when you apply your face to the comb your eye will be directly in line with the sights. A stock length of 14 inches will fit more men than any other dimension. Do not run to the foolish extreme of a 16-inch stock and a long heavy barrel, putting all the weight out where you have the least control, besides added wind surface. The idea in prone shooting is for man and gun to be close-coupled, so to speak.

Your shooting coat should have the elbows well padded and be of such a fit that when in position it spans comfortably across the shoulder blades. The sling should be shortened as much as you need and placed midway of the upper arm. The butt should rest against the upper part of the chest muscle rather than against the shoulder muscle.

The right-hand grip should be with the thumb around the stock rather than along the right side of the stock. This allows the forefinger to act independently without communicating its movement to the rest of the hand and deranging the aim at the critical moment.

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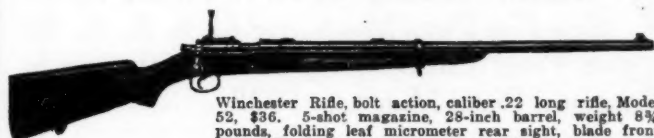
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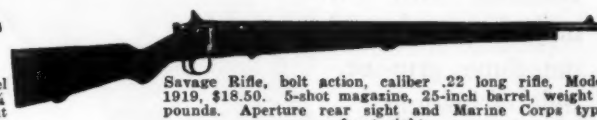
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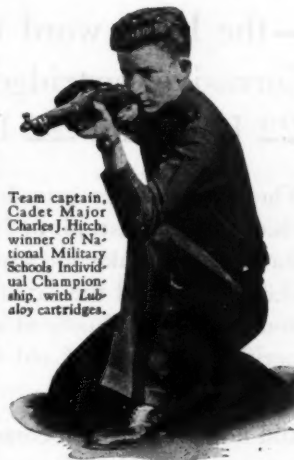
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NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

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# EDITORIAL

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## "Howdy, Mister"

**A**MERICANS are the greatest travelers in the modern world. All the year round you find them "seeing the sights" one place or another. With the coming of good weather and open roads in June, few of us fail to feel the urge to visit new scenes inherited from pioneer fathers.

The most confirmed globe trotter, however, never gets over the feeling of pleasure which comes to him in a strange locality when some friendly voice hails "Howdy, Mister" and continues to speak in a language familiar to the traveler.

Wherever you may go this summer, there will be shooters. Wherever you may live, the place will be visited by shooters. They will ride with you on trains and on ships, they will park their cars with yours when you hit the Gipsy Trail. No season affords so good an opportunity to weld shooters together into a real friendly fraternal organization as the season which is now opening up before us.

Whenever you go out this summer, at home or away from home, see to it that your insignia of membership in the great fraternity of American shooters is fastened in your coat lapel. When you see a man wearing the insignia, take the time to stop, extend a hand and say, "Howdy, Mister." Your new-found friend may be dressed in dungarees, or in the latest product of a Fifth Avenue tailor, but rest assured that if he wears an N. R. A. button he will talk your language. His accent may be that of Harvard, or of the Bowery. He may have the drawl of the South, or the twang of New England, but he will be interested with you in anti-pistol legislation, he would like to know where the nearest range is located, he will love a good gun, he will be a MAN.

If your N. R. A. button or pin has been misplaced, ask Headquarters for a new one. If you are one of those fortunate individuals who possess so many suits of clothes that he cannot remember to change his button from one suit to another, ask for two or three. If you are the secretary of a club, ask the club to pay the telephone company the twenty-five or fifty cents which will be necessary to list your name in the telephone book under the name of the local rifle club. You would be surprised at the number of men who look up the local rifle club in the telephone directory when they pull into a strange town. The summer slump which comes to many clubs because their members are away on vacations can frequently be offset by the

attendance at the range of visitors to the town, if the visitor knows where to find the range.

Make the summer of 1929 the greatest season for the fraternizing of shooters, for the forming of new friendships among shooters and for the welding together of the American shooters, that this good old United States has ever witnessed.

Wear your membership button and try saying "Howdy, Mister" to those of the clan whom you meet.

---

## Fair and Warmer

The weather man is not the only one who is beginning to get busy displaying the signals which mean "Fair and Warmer." Signs reported to the N. R. A. indicate that the rifle and pistol shooting game is headed into a fair and warmer period.

There are more individuals sailing under the colors of the National Shooters' Fraternity than ever before in the history of the organization. There are more active rifle clubs functioning than at any previous time. Judging from inquiries being received at Headquarters there will be more new rifle clubs organized this spring than have ever opened ranges in a similar period before.

There will be more State Matches and important local matches held in 1929 than in any previous year of our history.

Finally, there is the favorable sign of a greater National Match gathering than Camp Perry has ever previously been called upon to accommodate. States which have not been represented by civilian teams at the National Rifle Matches for ten years, or more, are busily engaged laying the groundwork to send good teams in 1929. Individuals unable to go as team members are planning on spending their vacation period at Camp Perry in numbers which promise to tax the facilities to the limit.

No one need fear, however, that he will be shouldered aside for lack of accommodations in the School of Instruction or the Matches. Like the proverbial street car, there is always room for one more at Perry and, unlike the street car passenger who crams his way in to be greeted with scowls by those already hanging onto the straps, additional travelers at Perry will be welcomed with a smile and will find that provisions have been made over night to take care of them comfortably.

# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVII

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## The Big M'Tembu of Taru

By CHARLES COTTAR

"TEMBU" means elephant in the local language, the prefix "M" signifying the plural.

Taru is the arid district between the coastal rain belt and the highlands, 200 miles square and connected to the vast desert of Tanaland and the Somali lands farther north. More particularly, the Taru is all the country northeast of the Uganda Railway as far as the Tana River, and from Samburu station to Simba. It is thorn-scrub country, consisting of plains and low, scattered mountains; almost no water, and only a few people—Wa-Kamba and Wa-Ndorobo.

Sometimes a scanty rain falls once a year. The direct tropical sun burns everything crisp, and not many animals exist. The Athi River flows through the heart of this district, but during most of the year, although it heads in the highlands, in the Taru it is a bed of sand with occasional pools of brackish liquid. So on the whole, the Taru is a good place to contemplate from a counter stool under an electric fan in an ice-cream joint that sells near beer. But this district of scorched sand, barren hills and blistering sun contains a very large proportion of the biggest Tembu in all Africa; yes, all of the biggest, and a large number of them.

No, I do not desire to guide you Taru way for a shoot. I will tell you about that and the why of it later. Taru in too many ways is not a sportsman's paradise.

I shot Tembu in Taru fifteen years ago, guided sportsmen, and got the bones around the borders oftentimes; but Taru is not inviting to tenderfooted dudes, and it was never necessary to go to so desolate a district in the ordinarily accepted idea of shooting trips.

In the old days of ivory hunting, Taru was IT; but it became forgotten by most men during the war. Motor roads missed it, and other districts got the trade—in fact, got so much of it that the local game department became uneasy lest no ivory would be left to posterity. It was finally decided that Tembu would have to be protected *kabisa*—entirely; and, like a lot of Americans when that forty-ninth amendment began to threaten and they laid in a supply, a few sportsmen sallied forth to get a pair of tusks before the lid went on.

At this time there were among Kenya resident and visiting shooters a lot of men who desired to add to their list, either to keep, or to remember, or sell to get back license money. We went in for our share of the work, sport and bones. Why not add to industry the tusks of a mature elephant as well as a mature tree, or a nugget of gold? Why let him die of old age in the desert and his tusks be eaten by rats when so

many dainty fingers in the world are itching to tap pure ivory that did not grow on a cotton stalk?

We took twelve men to Taru, and all were armed with two licenses each for Tembo. The artillery of that gang would have held in check the combined tanks of all the troops in Europe in 1918, Yankees included. You just could not have faced those .416's, .470's, .505's and .577's.

With trackers loaded on motors, ours was a most aggressive, organized and well-equipped outfit, and with a personnel that felt sure of their rights. Big motors, singly and in troops, roared down from the highlands, and away out into the midst of the Land of Thirst, straight to a water hole in the very heart of the desert, one day from Nairobi, 150 miles across prairies and hills, past the last farm, then down into the scrub, 50 miles to the proposed camp.

We were the first there, in a fleet of "tin lizzies"; got the pick of the local guides, and were just fixed up in camp when Pat Cottar with a big Hudson, and Mike with a Nash Six (both carrying royalty) rolled in. The sun was just setting and eats and drinks were spread, when the last straggler (a Fiat) wobbled in on three tires.

Then followed a lot of chaffing about the Old Man's tin cans (unanswerable with any sort of dignity), which was interrupted by the cry of "chakula tayan" (food is ready), the equivalent of the old camp cook's "come and get it."

With the food, talk turned to Tembo; and say, brothers, that was the grimmest group of men I ever assembled! One of them was an Australian captain who had seen service at the Dardanelles; another a long, red, hairy-legged Scott from South Africa, while a third was an old Indian army doctor who had spent many years on the frontier fighting fevers and cholera, and who freely admitted that he had quit the army and his practice to engage in the undertaking business. I put him down for a Scot and an honest man. Two others in the party were motor mechanics here in Kenya. Another was a fellow guide. Then there were our three selves; and also a Belgian, an Austrian, and an Italian, all three of whom were members of royalty.

We were all men of experience, and all had shot big game. But though not all had included elephants in their bags, they were all very voluble in conversation about the big beasts.

It was September, 1927. We concluded that we had not more than one month in which to find and get about 25 tusks; so we organized and rushed the work. Now, rushing elephant hunting can have serious results; but we got the elephants and none of



Mike and the head of "Old Clawfoot"



*The Lizzies were first to arrive*

us got seriously hurt. Though our fellow guide got only one animal for himself, all the others got two each. No one will ever know just who did the actual killing, which I believe is the general rule in such hunting.

To me, having been in the finals on a few hundred occasions, there was nothing of material interest, though every member of the gang lent himself at times for the amusement of the others.

The morning after our arrival at this camp, which was to be headquarters, Pat, Mike and I rattled a tin wagon out across the desert eastward, to have a look; and what we saw would have been pictures for any Nimrod or even cinema-goer.

The meter on the car at noon registered 25 miles, and the route had been due east as nearly as the character of the desert would permit. We had crossed the Athi River and climbed the Yatta escarpment. The ground was bare of grass, the bush thin and the wind high.

The gang in camp scouted about near by, and shot some grouse and a buck for meat. Fitz, the hairy South African Scot, made a set-gun for a leopard.

When we came in at dark the men assured us that they had traced us all day by the cloud of dust disturbed by the car. We also had learned that dust may disclose the presence of things animated. As we topped the Yatta, a 1,000-foot rise, away to the east a cloud of dust arose, was caught by a twister and began a devil-dance along the horizon northward. We laid a course across the veldt to intercept it. We estimated the meeting point to be 10 miles, and made excellent time. Pat at the wheel and myself keeping an eye on the destination—an imaginary point in the northeast which had nothing to establish it except our direction of travel, the movement of the dust-devil, and the relative speed of each.

Mike in the back of the car was playing eagle-eye for pig holes and ditches, and his "right—left" sounded like a sergeant-major with an awkward squad on the parade ground. His staccato "right—left" was broken by a bang! in the tail of which

was Mike's "D—— it, stop! We've blown up a rear tire."

We made a lightning change, and in three minutes were doing 25 miles per hour across the dust, when the route slid down into a sort of vlei—i.e., water pan where scanty rainwater collects sometimes—and a bunch of thorn bushes 20 feet high broke our view.

We had been too careless—too intent upon interviewing that dust-devil. As we drew up to one side of that acre of bush, there was a roar and a crash, and from the opposite side, 100 yards away, raced forth a—"the" herd of biggest bull elephants in all Africa. And there in an old Ford car sat, helpless, three A1 elephant hunters degenerated into motor bugs.

Helplessly we sat and counted that mob. Forty-two of them, all bulls, and not one in the lot with less than 100 pounds of ivory in his head.

What to do was the simplest thing in the world. We could overtake them in the car and shoot as many as we liked, but it is against the law to use a motor car to shoot from; besides, to chase them would cause them to run to the ends of the Taru. We considered the sight worth it, and sat and watched them disappear in a cloud of dust.

After that sight the miserable insect under us seemed like a tadpole bogged in dust;

but as is ever its reputation, it rattled on; and in another 30 minutes we found ourselves on the outskirts of all the she-Tembu in the Taru. In a bush thicket they stopped to feed on the ends of the tangled cat-claw (a dozen thorns to the inch, and every one like a tiger's claw).

We stopped the car a few hundred yards away and dismounted to look them over. Not a single bull with tusks was to be seen amongst them—"just cows and pups," as our nigger said. But as camp was 40 miles away, we must soon turn back; so we decided to count and look them over more closely.

You know what happens when three cow-buyers go out together to look over a beef herd. They all separate, but keep cautiously within touch of each other. Is it the instinct for self-preservation?

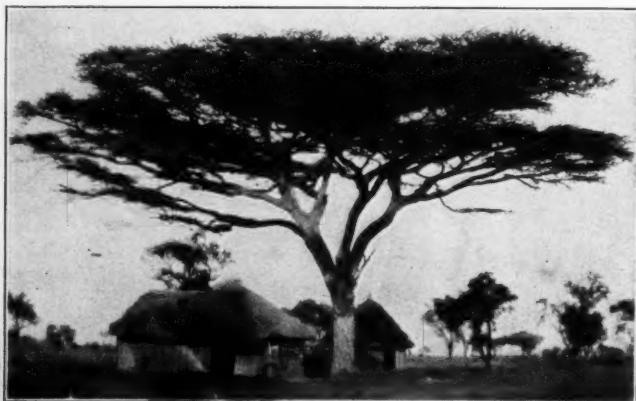
Pat had a double-barrel .577, Mike a .505 Gibbs, while I carried my big double .470 Rigby ejector.

We were soon completely separated, and well into the edge of the heard. We would have been more safe lighting fire-crackers in a tank of old black powder! But such is the work of the ivory hunter and guide. We must know that big herd—where they were going, and from where they had come, and why?

Suddenly there was a commotion! An old girl screamed, brush snapped, little trees came out by the roots and were whirled about in the air, while hundreds of huge ears flapped and clattered like the wings of giant bats. We were discovered, were within the herd, and hell was to pay.

Again I ask you, What is it that guides or directs the action of men in such conditions of danger? The slightest mistake or difference of action would mean sure death, as has been proved so often, and was true with one of our big party a few months later, when he was mauled to death by a lone elephant. Why? Somebody made a slight mistake!

Well, in our position, in a minute the air was a seething mass of red dust and sand, and elephants were milling like a



*The main camp when completed*



herd of mad bulls in a stock pen. I was the farthest inside the herd, Mike between us, and Pat still on the edge, but position was no mark of the degree of danger. I am the slowest on foot; Pat the fastest of the three.

Anybody can run 100 yards in 10 seconds with a bad Tembu behind him—proved by Red Fitz a few days later, the old doctor holding the watch, and that race was a real Marathon. But to get out of that herd of she devils! The instinct of every animal in sudden danger is to go back to where it came from; that way it knows the direction, and what was there when it came. Ahead is the unknown—get away from it. See the point?

When the first twig snapped, I am sure all three of us turned exactly toward where we had left Old Liz. As we afterwards discovered, Pat turned first, for it was he who had precipitated the row. He had found a bull; a real scrappy, energetic old devil, else he would not have been alone in that herd. When Pat saw him hidden in the bush he thought to kill him dead with a brain shot, and do it quick, so as to send the herd away from us before Mike or I got inside of it. But the wind shifted his scent, and the bull charged at a distance of a few yards.

As I cleared the edge of the herd, Mike was two jumps ahead of me, and either of us could have clubbed more than one elephant. Just at that instant Pat came into view, his big short rifle at arm's length, and almost against the head of the most enraged-appearing Tembu I ever saw. The beast's features were distorted, his eyes red; trunk uplifted and ears outspread. Both barrels of Pat's big rifle roared, and the bull wavered.

Pat is light of foot, and strong, and he was moving crookedly to evade the crash of that trunk when it fell. I saw him break his empty rifle, saw the shells fly from the ejector, and saw him, as he twisted and ran, trying to reload. Mike and I were in a bad position to help, but not badly rattled; and a sure shot is better than a dozen badly placed; and things happen fast, very fast, under such conditions.

Had I been carrying a repeater I should have started in and shot at the hips as I ran, and then at the shoulder, and then the head. But my slow legs and double gun decided me to let the younger men get into action first. Mike ran out past the hips and shoulder shot; stopped; drew a bead at the butt of the ear, and as the long trunk shot forward



*Mike and one of the bulls of Taru*

and Pat twisted to one side, Mike let the old .505 Gibbs off, and the old Taru king crumpled, stretched out and gave up the ghost. It was a narrow squeak for Pat; but he would have cleared if he had been left on his own, barring accidents.

This bull carried 220 pounds of ivory, very big and clean. We engaged local natives to pull them, and bring them to camp. They came in five days later. The bottom tusk they pulled the fourth day, and the top one the morning of the fifth day, and they got two tons of meat for the job.

We reached camp with one flat tire after dark, and with a thirst that took a dozen small ones to fix.

The next morning at 4 o'clock a herd of four bulls came to our water hole to drink. We went down with flash lights to try and get one. The old doctor drew the prize. We walked quietly up to the edge of the bank, and there just below us at 10 yards was a big bull, seemingly asleep. A .470 on top of his head put him down; another broke his back, and in a minute he was dead—cerebral hemorrhage. He was not a big animal, but his tusks weighed 225 pounds the pair, and were got out without effort or trouble; but Doc came in for a neat miss the next morning.

This bull we recognized as coming from the big herd we had seen the previous day; hence his three companions were all good trophies.

Breakfast at daylight. Pat, Fitz, the Doctor and myself went after them on foot

looked for them there.

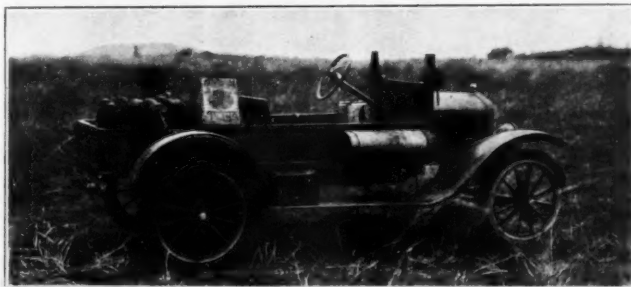
We crept into the bushes and looked them over. Eight of them, all good bulls; looked like but little choice among them. We could use four of them. One man could have killed four or more, but four men could not have, and all gotten out of it, which was the first consideration.

Pat was out of humor and harmony with dude hunting; but I was having the time of my life, and counseled patience. Pat would only growl, "One of these days somebody is going to get scuppered wrangling these dudes; and it is not going to be me if I have to kill all the bulls in Kenya; and from this minute on I am going to shoot quick, fast, often and straight, and when the show opens I am not going to run as hard as I did yesterday." Fitz answered: "I am not going to run at all." And the doctor said "Ah!"

A big bull stepped toward us, and at 5 yards he had discovered us. I was sitting on a stone watching this particular bull. The .470 bellowed and he went down. Another shot for safety left me with an empty rifle. The whole mob came our way by the rule of "going back from where they had just come." We were in the way, and a fusillade of shots did not turn them, either.

With a course of action planned, and an empty gun, I got the path and held it in the run which ensued. In the shooting a lot of shots went wild. Pat knocked one bull down twice, but he came on and led the bunch in the pursuit. At 50 yards I went

behind a tree and looked back. The Doctor was calmly sitting down behind a little bush with his watch in his hand as if he were counting the pulse, or taking the temperature of a patient—and as calm and serene. While I looked, the whole mob passed within 3 feet of him, and so keen were they on the runners ahead that they never looked his way or suspected his presence. When all were by, he got up, pocketed his watch, looked at his rifle, and started after them.



*Except for Ford's wagons we could not follow into the Taru*

About that time Pat arrived at my bush and turned about, and with two more .577's stopped but did not down, his cripple. From concussion the old monarch was paralyzed, but not dead. Pat unslung a Springfield which he was carrying, and proceeded at 20 yards to dust the old gentleman's head. At the fourth report the beast fell, and his companions turned sharply to the right, and, leaving a trail of blood, beat it. "Hoots mon, watch the laddie go!" Fitz was still running, and the doctor said he did the first 100 yards under 9 seconds. Perhaps the watch was rattled; the doctor did not seem to be.

According to the book, Pat was now down two animals; but Pat is never done until the last man has his trophies. Local natives who wanted meat we put in charge to bring in the ivory, and we started on the trail of the animals, which had decided that discretion was the better part of valor. Over the hill we saw Fitz cutting across to intercept us. He was not frightened, but could run, and always did well whatever he started.

It was noon. We had two down, another before breakfast, and two going toward the settlement, spilling blood. But it looked to an old hand like the blood that comes from the dome of the head, and a poor trail to follow.

But Fitz had the tenacity of his countrymen, and was inured to hardships by life in South Africa. He decided to follow the spoor of a cripple, which we all agreed was the biggest tusker in Taru. Three of us returned to camp. Fitz and a tracker followed the spoor, which went straight toward the settlement, which we afterwards learned it reached, passed through a field of mealies (corn), tore down some fruit trees, and then turned back. Fitz left it two days later near the main camp, still going strong.

During those two days Mike, J— and the two bloods had gone out in a car and killed three tuskers, all of which went over 75 pounds per tusk. Pat and I went to Nairobi and brought out two friends who wanted to get trophies before the law was altered. While we were gone the doctor and Fitz got on the spoor again of the big wounded bull, and with J— and a native trailer, followed him three days, as he never seemed to stop to feed or drink—the usual thing when shot in the apex of the attic.



*Parked in the Taru. A Ford with meat for porters and dogs*

On the evening of our arrival they came in by car with the ivory, having cut it out. The tusks were 8 feet long, and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference at entrance to skull, one of the biggest measurements in thickness for all specimens on record. Pat's big one was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Then for days followed indifferent shooting, until all licenses but two were filled. Mike needed one, and a local friend needed one. This local man was J—, an old-timer who had hunted and killed many Tembu.

Pat and Mike, with a youngster for company, went out by car to see the desert, and to look for a real big one. A rhino charged the car, and the Count shot it. That night they slept out on the bank of a water hole in the Athi, and Pat shot a hippo in camp. Next morning they saw a bunch of bulls, but followed them only long enough for Pat to see that one of them had very large ivory, and that one had bad feet, the left rear being deformed by long toe-nails, like claws, the ends of which made separate prints on the ground ahead of the line of the foot.

I was tired, as also was the Count; so we came into camp with the rhino and hippo trophies, and to get more food. Then, one accompanying to attend to the car, we re-

turned to take up the spoor of Old Claw-foot. His spoor soon converged with that of a small bull, and all day we drove on, stopping at intervals to see that we were on the right spoor; and often to look closely in some thicket for the animals. At sunset we saw them top a rise, and stand about, feeding. The car was left, and we hurried along intending to shoot

out Mike's license before dark. With Pat and myself on either side of the thicket, and with darkness falling, Mike went in to get his prize. But darkness comes very suddenly in Taru; and unexpected things happen on the trail of Tembu.

As we advanced slowly and neared a break in the thicket, Mike's big Gibbs roared, brush cracked, and Mike, with the two bulls almost on top of him, dashed into the opening of the thicket. The smaller bull was reaching for Mike, who was doing the regular under such conditions—corkscrewing, firing his rifle from the hands as fast as he could work the action. It was teamwork. The big bull was sick from Mike's first shot, and needed or wanted no more, and dropped behind. But the smaller one was a fire-eater, and pressed wickedly on.

I don't know what detained Pat and me so long, unless it was the pure fascination of seeing Mike worming about, and fighting his own way. But it was too close to be endured. The .577 and the old .470 both roared together, and the bull rolled sidewise, both skull and pelvis shattered. His trunk wiped Mike's leg as he went down, throwing the boy to the ground, and entangling him in the cat-claw.

These tusks were under 50 pounds each, but would suit one of the late arrivals in camp whose time was limited, if J— did not want them; which I knew he did not, as he was after his last one before retiring from the game. When he refused them in camp and urged the other chap to take them, he made the mistake of his life, as was proved a few months later.

After the air had cleared from Mike's close call we "biled the kettle" and lay down to rest—the end of a hard day.

At daylight we were up and on the trail of Old Claw-foot, and near the end of the last big M'Tembu hunt on the Taru, if not in all Africa, for since we had left camp the new arrivals with J— had knocked over three, all went over 70-pounders. But this we did not know. Be-



*The Doctor with the world's record tusks*

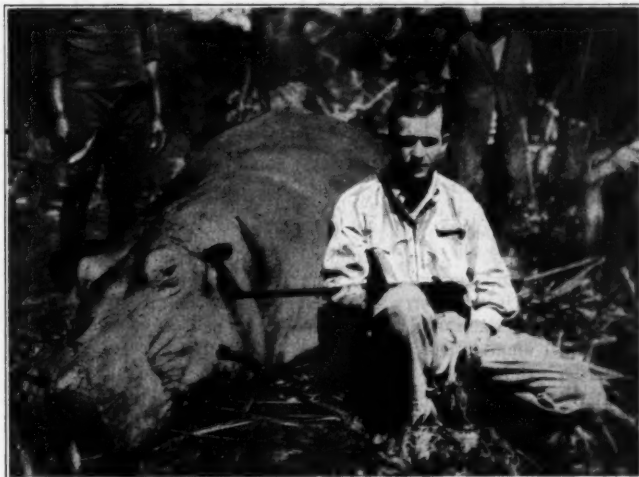
sides, Old Claw-foot was, we thought, the same as dead. Mike drove the car, and Pat and I watched the trail. At 2 miles, a lone big baobab tree loomed up just as the sun broke through the haze in the east, and the first beams glinted on a pair of white points on either side of that lone tree, 100 yards ahead. Pat and I slid out of the car, and spread out one on either side of the tree as we approached. Mike sat at the wheel, feeding cartridges into the magazine of that old Gibbs, ready to play rescue. Pat and I had each passed the line of the tree; and not obstructed by underbrush, we could see perfectly. With a tusk on either side of the tree, and so far gone that he was oblivious of all surroundings, with his weight heavily against the trunk of the tree, stood Old Claw-foot, not only asleep, but unconscious, his head covered with blood on each side, where Mike had put a solid through 3 inches too high the previous night.

I stepped intentionally on a dry stick, which snapped sharply, and his tusks went up, ripping the bark from both sides of the tree, just as Pat's gun belched forth in an echo that proclaimed to all that modern man was out in the heart of Taru at sunrise—the first time since the world began.

Old Claw-foot's head dropped; again the tusks clutched the tree, and one fore leg sagged at the knee. He was as good as dead. For two minutes he sagged thus; then another shot to the brain brought a struggle, and he crashed sidewise several steps before going entirely down.

Here was a mystery on tap. Had Old Claw-foot some time in his elephantine career, when that tree was a plant, been injured in such a way that it caused his feet and tusks to be malformed, and made it necessary for him during his convalescence to fix his tusks astride the tree in order to repose? Or had some infirmity made it necessary so long, that he had formed a habit, when ill, of rushing to that tree for support? Anyway, the shape of the tree trunk fitted his tusks, and he died astride the tree.

This incident, such a magnificent chance for a unique specimen for preservation, raises the question, Why do all museums follow such a shortsighted, niggardly policy in their methods of procuring material for their collections? One thousand dollars would have put Old Claw-foot, and a drawing of the tree, in the New York, Chicago, Smithsonian, or the British Museum, ready to mount, as he stood when killed. Had any institution ever been liberal, I would gladly have undertaken to deliver the material; but the



*Pat and the hippo that came into camp*

universal practice of such institutions is to say: "Prepare the specimen and send it to us prepaid, and we will mount it and give you credit for the presentation." Such an attitude will never build up an A1 collection; and puts preservation and conservation in disrepute with the best hunters in the field.

I do not desire here to cast reflections upon the personnel of any institution; but some time, with the consent of some editor, I intend to write an answer to the two misnomers, "Preservation" and "Conservation." So criticize me, if you like, for heading a safari that killed twenty-five big elephants. That is that!

To return to our story. Old Claw-foot's tusks—long, clean, white and unbroken—were damaged; had been since infancy. The old boy must have had something in common with that old baobab tree for perhaps a century, for it must have been that old. The tusks, as seen in the photo, were 6 feet spread at the points; and the side of that tree had been rubbed by them for years, until it was triangular in shape, and the old beast's head and tusks exactly fitted it.

Someone asked me to write about an elephant graveyard. This was the



*The Prince and Pat having lunch*

nearest I ever found, though that morning twenty-five deceased animals were scattered about the Taru.

Claw-foot's tusks, though diseased and faulty, weighed 140 pounds each, making Pat's two specimens, the average per tusk of 120 pounds, the record pair obtained on two licenses in one year for East Africa.

We hacked these two out and beat it for the main camp, where everything was in readiness to roll. We reached Nairobi November 1, and J— refused the extra tusks, as he wanted a pair by his own gun for his personal collection. He never got them. He went back to Taru in December, as his license expired the first of the new year, and was mauled to death by a Taru bull near Ndi station, about the middle of December, on the same day that I was scratched up by the "killer" on the Aberdares; and with the passing of December passed the shooting of M'Tembu on the Taru for possibly a long time to come.

\* \* \* \*

On the edges of the Taru the big bulls still come out; and if you will pay \$1,125 for licenses, and employ a guide who knows, you can still get hundred-pounders, and a trip worth the money, as a lot of game still clings about the fringes of this vast area. Better general shooting can be had in other lands, but nothing like the M'Tembu of Taru.

#### NEW COLT FIREARMS CATALOGUE

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Colt will be glad to send the catalogue to anyone requesting a copy.



# Test of National, International and Palma Match Ammunition for 1929

By MAJ. W. L. CLAY, Ordnance Department

BEFORE entering into a discussion of the tests to determine the National, International and Palma Match ammunition for 1929, it is considered appropriate to make a few remarks with reference to the caliber-.30 M1 ammunition furnished for the National Matches of 1928. It is understood that a number of the shooters were dissatisfied with the results of their firings in the 1928 matches, and the natural inclination was to state that inferior ammunition was the cause.

The writer was recorder of the Ammunition Boards of 1927 and 1928, and was also assigned to this duty on the board appointed to select the ammunition for the various matches of 1929. When the board met for the selection of the 1928 National Match ammunition there was, as the proceedings will show, considerable discussion as to the use of the new service M1 type for these matches. Many of the board members had been on previous boards, and were well aware of the qualities of the 1925 National Match ammunition which was so popular with the shooters. It was felt, however, that one of the main objects of holding the National Matches is to try out different types of ammunition, particularly with a view to improving our service type. The use of the same kind of ammunition every year would soon lead to stagnation in our development work.

At the time the 1928 board met, the Ordnance Department was, and still is, manufacturing large quantities of caliber-.30 M1 ammunition and placing the same in reserve, while all issues to the Regular Army, the National Guard, and other units are being made from the old stock of 1906 ammunition left over from the World War. While the capacity for this ammunition was being increased at Frankford Arsenal contracts had been let with each of the commercial cartridge companies for the production of a considerable quantity of the new M1 type. Accordingly, the board thought that an excellent test of this ammunition for service use in rifles could be obtained by designating the M1 type for the National Matches and at the same time call for a competitive test which would allow each of the cartridge companies to submit a sample of M1 ammunition being made under their current contracts, in competition with the product of Frankford Arsenal. The winner

of this competitive test would be awarded the ammunition order for the National Matches of 1928. It was thought that a competition of this sort would improve the product being produced by the cartridge companies, and that the results of the test at Camp Perry would give a good indication of the shooting qualities of the new service ammunition.

It should be pointed out here that the only particular difference between the 1925 National Match ammunition and the service ammunition furnished for the National Matches of 1928 was in the velocity obtained with the service type powder. It would be a dangerous procedure to load service ammunition to the same velocity and pressure as generally used for loading National Match ammunition. It was well known by the members of the board that the velocity of M1 ammunition is considerably less than that of the special ammunition furnished for the National Matches of 1925, and, therefore, the same degree of accuracy, particularly at 1,000 yards, would not be obtained with this ammunition. On the other hand, the ammunition furnished for the National Matches of 1928 was considerably more accurate than the ammunition used in the National Matches prior to the World War,

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH  
(Comparison of records of 1927 and 1928 National Matches)

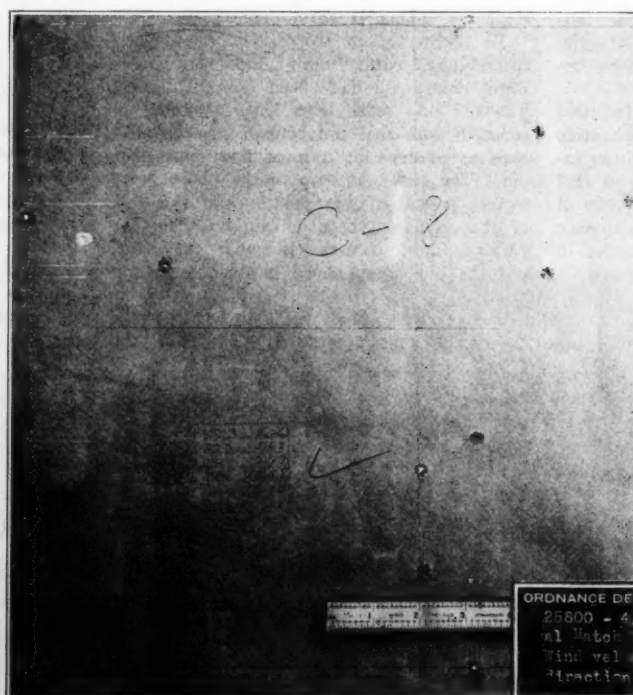
Ranges	Difference between 1927 and 1928 N. M. scores			Possible for group
	Per group	Per man	Per shot	
First group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 163	9.15	0.153		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 113	5.65	0.282		2,000
600 yards ..... 26	1.30	0.130		1,000
200 and 300 yards 44	2.2	0.073		3,000
Second group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 194	9.70	0.161		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 116	5.80	0.290		2,000
600 yards ..... 35	1.75	0.175		1,000
200 and 300 yards 43	2.15	0.070		3,000
Third group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 191	9.55	0.159		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 139	6.95	0.347		2,000
600 yards ..... 8	0.40	0.040		1,000
200 and 300 yards 44	2.20	0.073		3,000
Fourth group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 179	8.95	0.149		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 139	6.95	0.397		2,000
600 yards ..... 21	1.05	0.105		1,000
200 and 300 yards 19	0.95	0.0317		3,000
Fifth group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 169	8.45	0.141		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 165	8.25	0.412		2,000
600 yards ..... 42	2.10	0.210		1,000
200 and 300 yards 38	1.90	-0.063		3,000
Sixth group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 164	8.20	0.137		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 165	8.25	0.412		2,000
600 yards ..... 20	1.00	0.100		1,000
200 and 300 yards 21	-1.05	-0.035		3,000
Seventh group of 20—				
All ranges ..... 165	8.25	0.138		6,000
1,000 yards ..... 163	8.15	0.407		2,000
600 yards ..... 7	0.35	0.035		1,000
200 and 300 yards 5	-0.25	-0.008		3,000

\* The 200- plus 300-yard firing records of the fifth, sixth and seventh groups for 1928 bettered the records of corresponding groups in 1927.

and exceeded in accuracy specially made ammunition furnished for the National Matches of 1919, 1920 and 1921. It was only slightly less accurate than the ammunition furnished for the Matches of 1922 and 1923, and was only exceeded by approximately 2½ inches mean radius in accuracy at 1,000 yards by the ammunition of 1924 and 1925.

It was anticipated that this service type of ammunition would not be as accurate at 1,000 yards as the 1925 type, although there was no reason to believe that it would not be uniform in quality in its particular class. The tests made before and after the 1928 National Matches have never shown that erratic shots were obtained with this type of ammunition, and there was no reason to believe that a greater number of misses would be encountered than with the 1925 type, provided the shooter took the necessary precautions to correct for wind and elevation, particularly at the longer ranges.

To show that the ammunition not only functioned uniformly but also that it surpassed the 1925 type in some of the firings



Extreme vertical, 13.88 inches. Extreme horizontal, 13.10 inches. Mean radius, 5.26 inches. 1,000 yards. 38 M. P. H. wind. 1929 30-caliber National Match Ammunition

## NATIONAL TEAM MATCH

(Comparison of records of 1927 and 1928 National Matches)

	Difference between 1927 and 1928 N. M. scores				Possible ten teams
Ranges	Per group	Per team	Per man	Per shot	
First ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,395	139.5	13.95	.232	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,096	109.6	10.96	.548	10,000
600 yds. ....	268	26.8	2.68	.268	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	81	3.1	.31	.010	15,000
Second ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,337	133.7	13.37	.228	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,032	103.2	10.32	.506	10,000
600 yds. ....	253	25.3	2.53	.253	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	52	5.2	.52	.017	15,000
Third ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,368	136.8	13.68	.228	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,085	108.5	10.85	.517	10,000
600 yds. ....	227	22.7	2.27	.227	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	75	7.5	.75	.025	15,000
Fourth ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,320	132.0	13.20	.220	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,013	101.3	10.13	.206	10,000
600 yds. ....	232	23.2	2.32	.232	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	75	7.5	.75	.025	15,000
Fifth ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,270	127.0	12.70	.212	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,010	101.0	10.10	.505	10,000
600 yds. ....	219	21.9	2.19	.219	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	41	4.1	.41	.014	15,000
Sixth ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,268	126.8	12.68	.211	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,212	121.2	12.12	.606	10,000
600 yds. ....	196	19.6	1.96	.196	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	140	14.0	1.40	.047	15,000
Seventh ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,348	134.8	13.48	.225	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,164	116.4	11.64	.582	10,000
600 yds. ....	233	23.3	2.33	.233	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	49	4.9	0.49	.016	15,000
Eighth ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,345	134.5	13.45	.224	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,125	112.5	11.25	.562	10,000
600 yds. ....	202	20.2	2.02	.202	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	18	1.8	0.18	.006	15,000
Ninth ten teams—					
All ranges...	1,279	127.9	12.79	.213	30,000
1,000 yds. ...	1,262	126.2	12.62	.631	10,000
600 yds. ....	201	20.1	2.01	.201	5,000
200 and 300 yds.	183	18.3	1.83	.061	15,000

\* The 200- plus 300-yard firing records of the sixth, seventh and ninth groups for 1928 bettered the records of the corresponding groups in 1927.

## NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH

(10-Man Teams—High Possible 3,000 Points)

	Per cent
Total score, 1928, compared to 1927—	
First 20 teams .....	95.0
Second 20 teams .....	95.0
Third 20 teams .....	95.4
Fourth 20 teams .....	95.0
Last 15 teams .....	94.0
Grand total (95 teams) .....	94.6

## NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH

	Per cent
Total score, 1928, compared to 1927—	
First 20 individuals .....	96.8
Second 20 individuals .....	96.6
Third 20 individuals .....	96.5
Fourth 20 individuals .....	96.7
Fifth 20 individuals .....	96.9
Sixth 20 individuals .....	97.0
Seventh 20 individuals .....	97.1
Grand total (140 individuals) .....	96.8

at 200 and 300 yards, the tabulations on this and the preceding page have been prepared for the information of the shooters.

Certainly the ammunition could not have been ununiform or of a poor grade to produce the results recorded in the above tabulations. Particular attention is invited to the uniformity of percentages of scores between the various teams and groups of individuals.

After visiting the National Matches of 1928 the writer was convinced that in some cases the shooters had mixed the old type of ammunition with the new type and that the difference in velocity accounted for some of their misses at the longer ranges. The lack of sighting shots and the wind conditions at Camp Perry during the firings at 1,000 yards also made it difficult for some of



1929 National Match Rifle

the shooters to overcome the psychological hazard of using an ammunition other than that of the 1925 type. It is believed, however, that the consensus of opinion at Camp Perry was that the M1 ammunition furnished for the National Matches of 1928 was an excellent service ammunition, as its functioning was in that respect very satisfactory.

It is believed that the main objection to the use of the M1 ammunition was that better scores could be obtained at 1,000 yards by ammunition having a higher velocity with consequent wind-bucking qualities, and, therefore, the Ammunition Board appointed to determine the various types for 1929 took all of these things into consideration in arriving at a type for the matches of this year. Future ammunition boards will probably deem it advisable to depart from a certain standard of accuracy which may have been set up for the matches in order to try out new types of ammunition or equipment, as progress can only be made by experimentation.

Let us now consider the tests for the purpose of determining the types of ammunition to be used in the National, International and Palma Matches of 1929. The board had its first meeting on November 13, 1928, in Washington, D. C., at which time a general review of the functioning of the ammunition at the last National and International Matches was made, and specifications prepared in so far as practicable for the new types of ammunition for 1929. Representatives of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., the United States Cartridge Co., the Hercules Powder Co. and du Pont de

Nemours & Co., and of the International Match Rifle Team, attended this meeting.

Preliminary firings had been made at Frankford Arsenal with the M1 service bullet utilizing various types of powders, and instrumental velocities ranging from 2,650 f. s. to 2,725 f. s. Four lots of ammunition were loaded with each type of powder, including IMR-1147, IMR-1185, HiVel, No. 2, and EX-1333. The results of the firings of these lots at 1,000 yards indicated that the best extreme verticals were obtained with velocities of 2,700 f. s. and 2,725 f. s. when the ammunition was fired from the standard Mann barrel.

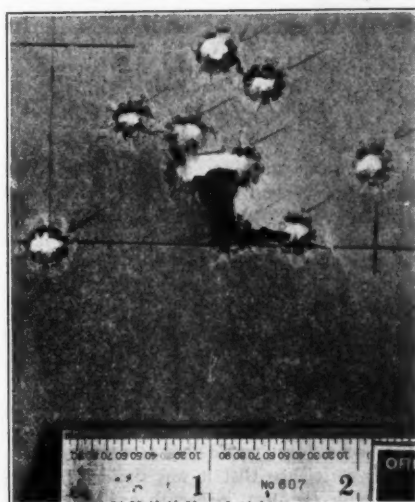
A sufficient quantity of each experimental lot had previously been issued to the Marine Corps, at Quantico, Va., and to Fort Benning, Ga., for test by the Infantry. In these tests firings were conducted from the shoulder at a range of 1,000 yards by individuals some of whom were members of the Marine Corps and Infantry Teams during the previous year. As a result of these limited firings the Marine Corps selected a lot having a velocity of 2,675 f. s. for first place, a lot having a velocity of 2,650 f. s. for second place, a lot having a velocity of 2,725 f. s. for third place and one having a velocity of approximately 2,700 f. s. for fourth place. The ammunition selected for fourth place was the 1925 National Match type.

The Infantry firings at Fort Benning rated the 1925 National Match type first. A lot having a velocity of 2,725 f. s. was rated second, a lot having a velocity of 2,675 f. s. was rated third and a lot having a velocity of 2,700 f. s. was rated fourth. It was noted, however, in these firings that the lots which the Infantry ranked as second and fourth had less extreme verticals than the 1925 National Match type.

After examining the results of the preliminary firings made for the information of the board, and as a result of the various motions proposed and passed, the following procedure was approved:

a. Preliminary batches of National Match ammunition to be loaded at 2,700 f. s. and 2,725 f. s. instrumental velocity, each batch to consist of various lots of ammunition loaded with various powders. The powders decided upon were: IRM-1185, cut 11 to the inch; IRM-1185, cut 16 to the inch; IRM-1185, cut 22 to the inch, provided it can be obtained in time for inclusion in results of preliminary test. HiVel Powder No. 2 (sample from lot now under manufacture if available; otherwise, use powder on hand). In addition, it was decided to fire thirty targets of 1925 National Match ammunition in comparison with the thirty targets of each lot of ammunition loaded to a velocity of 2,700 f. s.

b. The pressure limit was decided to be a



Extreme vertical, 1.33 inches. Extreme horizontal, 2.20 inches. Extreme spread, 2.30 inches. 1929 International Match ammunition. 300 meters



maximum mean pressure of 52,000 pounds per square inch when measured with uncom-pressed coppers.

c. National Match cases or their equivalent, uncanneled bullets of the service type, standard service primers, to be used in loading the lots for preliminary test.

d. Thirty targets of each lot of ammunition to be fired at 1,000 yards.

e. A breakdown test for uniformity of load to be reported to the board at its next meeting.

f. Relative standing of ammunition to be determined by extreme verticals of targets fired at 1,000 yards. The board, however, would not be bound to select the ammunition from these figures only, as all other ballistic data, including a full report on atmospheric conditions, was to be made a matter of record for presentation to the board.

g. A sufficient quantity of each lot of ammunition to be tested for extreme verticals by the Infantry and Marine Corps.

Specifications were then prepared for the caliber-.45 National Match ammunition, together with a program for testing the same. In addition, specifications and methods of testing the International and Palma Match ammunition were laid down at the first meeting of the board.

Frankford Arsenal was instructed to prepare the various batches of ammunition referred to above and conduct the firings at the earliest practicable date in order that the board might be reconvened for further consideration of the specifications, particularly for the caliber-.30 National Match ammunition. As a result of the firings directed at the first meeting of the Ammunition Board, it was found that the pressures for loading at a velocity of 2,725 f. s. were too high with most of the powders under consideration. It also appeared that the best results were obtained with ammunition loaded at an instrumental velocity of 2,700 f. s. The following tabulation shows the results at 1,000 yards in these firings:

	Average extreme vertical
Powder I.M.R.-1186-1, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	19.44
Powder I.M.R.-1185, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	20.35
1925 National Match ammunition, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	22.16
HiVel No. 2, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	32.18
Powder I.M.R.-1147, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	22.60

All of the above lots were loaded at approximately 2,700 f. s. velocity.

The lots loaded at 2,725 f. s. finished in the following order:

	Average extreme vertical
I.M.R.-1185, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	20.49
I.M.R.-1186-1, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	21.20
I.M.R.-1147, 30 targets at 1,000 yards .....	22.18

In the firings from the shoulder made by the Infantry and Marine Corps squads, considerable difference in rating was obtained in using telescopic sights at a range of 1,000 yards. The lots loaded with I.M.R.-1186 powder at 2,725 f. s. and 2,700 f. s., respectively, were rated first and second, respectively, by the Marine Corps, while these same lots

were rated sixth and ninth in the Infantry firings. After careful examination of these firings, the board then decided to restrict the velocity to approximately 2,700 f. s. on account of the high pressures obtained with ammunition loaded to 2,725 f. s., and especially since the best results at 1,000 yards with respect to extreme verticals had been obtained with lots loaded at 2,700 f. s.

It was decided that three more lots of ammunition should be prepared, one to be loaded with I.M.R.-1185 powder, one with I.M.R.-1186-1 powder, and one with I.M.R.-1147 powder. It was the opinion of the board that no powder should be tested unless a sufficient quantity was on hand to load the entire quantity of National Match ammunition. The board then proceeded to the adoption of a method of test and program of firing for the National Match samples, and set a date for the early part of March for the test to determine the selection of the National Match type.



Extreme vertical, 1.5 inches. Extreme horizontal, 1.87 inches. Group diameter, 2 inches. 1929 National Match pistol ammunition. 50 yards

The third meeting of the board was held March 7 and 8 at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, at which time an official test was made of the samples prepared by Frankford Arsenal for selective test by the Ammunition Board. It was exceedingly unfortunate that wind conditions such as recorded below had to exist at the Proving Ground on the days designated for the ammunition tests. The members of the board had been assembled from their various stations and there was no assurance that such conditions would not continue for a longer period, so that it was decided to proceed with the test rather than postpone it.

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS

March 7—(3 o'clock wind)

Wind velocity— <i>a.m.</i>			Wind velocity— <i>p.m.</i>				
10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
40	41	44	47	38	38	36	35

#### Temperature—*a.m.*

10:00	11:00	12:00
36	35.8	36.2

#### Temperature—*p.m.*

1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
36.4	35.2	32.5	31	26.5

The wind blew across the range and was so strong that it took considerable time to adjust the center of impact of each gun on the targets. However, as the samples were fired simultaneously the conditions were the same for each lot of ammunition, and the results show what the winning ammunition will do under very severe conditions of wind.

#### CALIBER-.30 NATIONAL MATCH RIFLE AMMUNITION

The board proceeded to test the caliber-.30 National Match ammunition samples first. Two Mann barrels were assigned to each rest, and three rests were used for the test. The samples submitted by Frankford Arsenal were designated as Lots A, B and C, the principal difference in the three lots being the type of powder used in the loading. Each ammunition lot was assigned to a particular rest before the beginning of the test, and five targets were then fired with each lot from Barrel No. 1 and this rest. The No. 1 barrels were then removed and five targets of each lot were fired through No. 2 barrel and the rest. The ammunition lot assigned to Rest No. 1 was then transferred to Rest No. 3, while that assigned to No. 2 was transferred to No. 1 and that assigned to No. 3 was transferred to No. 2, and test continued in the manner described above. Upon completion of the second string of ten targets the ammunition was again switched, so that when the test was finished a total of thirty targets had been fired with each lot submitted. Ten of these targets were from each rest and five from each barrel assigned to a particular rest.

The mean of the extreme verticals at 1,000 yards for each lot is recorded below:

Lot A .....	21.33 inches
Lot B .....	23.44 inches
Lot C .....	19.97 inches

The following is a description of the winning ammunition, Lot C, as submitted by Frankford Arsenal:

Sample—700 rounds.

Case—Caliber .30 M1, rifle anneal, no point anneal.

Primer—Caliber .30 M1 (F. A. No. 70 mixture, pellet weight .42 grain).

Bullet—173-grain 9-degree boat-tail, gilding-metal jacket. Not canneled.

Powder Charge—50.2 grains IMR-1186, Lot 1-1929.

Mean Inst. Vel. at 78 Feet—2,707 f. s.

Extr. Var. in Vel.—50.0 f. s.

Mean Var. in Vel.—11.6 f. s.

Mean Pressure—50,365 pounds.

Maximum Pressure—52,750 pounds.

"Break-down Test—20 cartridges:

Average Weight of Charge—50.23 grains.

Maximum Weight—50.4 grains.

Minimum Weight—50.1 grains.

Extr. Var. in Weight—0.3 grain.

"Accuracy at 600 Yards":

Five targets in each of three National Match rifles selected at random. Rifles held in Woodworth cradle.

Rifle No.	M.E.	Extr. ver.	Extr. hor.
1260166	3.55	8.27	8.33
1262481	3.32	8.47	8.05
1248483	2.86	7.24	7.69
Gen. avg.	3.18	7.99	8.02

On March 14 another test of Lot C was made at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in the presence of the writer by firing thirty targets in the same manner as during the official test. A head wind of about 20 miles per



hour prevailed during this test but remarkably good results were obtained, as indicated by the records shown below:

	Average extreme vertical
For first group of 5 targets .....	14.38
For second group of 5 targets .....	13.52
For third group of 5 targets .....	15.96
For fourth group of 5 targets .....	20.50
For fifth group of 5 targets .....	19.48
For sixth group of 5 targets .....	19.31
Grand average .....	17.19

The results as recorded above are almost identical with those obtained in the official test of the 1925 National Match ammunition, which it is understood was made on a calm day. Comparative tests of 1925 National Match ammunition, left over in stock, against samples prepared for this year's National Matches have indicated that better results were obtained with the new samples in every case under the same conditions. Shooters will undoubtedly be gratified to read the above results and to note that the extreme vertical of the thirty targets fired under adverse wind conditions was less than one-half the diameter of the bull's-eye at 1,000 yards.

Just before going to press a report was received from Frankford Arsenal stating that sufficient rounds had been taken from the current production of National Match ammunition for comparative firings with the 1928 and 1925 types. These firings were conducted at 600 yards and resulted as follows:

	Mean radius	Extreme vertical
12 targets, 1929 National Match.....	3.58	10.98
12 targets, 1925 National Match.....	4.28	12.54
12 targets, 1928 National Match.....	5.09	16.37
Fired from National Match rifles.		

#### CALIBER-30 PALMA MATCH AMMUNITION

The board then proceeded to the test of caliber-30 Palma Match ammunition. Three samples were submitted by Frankford Arsenal designated as Lots R, S and T. Thirty targets of each of these lots were fired in the same manner as prescribed for the National Match ammunition, and the mean of the extreme verticals at 1,000 yards obtained in these firings is recorded below:

Lot R .....	20.10 inches
Lot S .....	20.85 inches
Lot T .....	21.15 inches

Inasmuch as the results obtained with the Palma Match ammunition were not equal to those obtained with the National Match samples, it was decided that further experiment should be made by Frankford Arsenal to determine whether ammunition could be produced for the Palma Matches which would show a better accuracy at 1,000 yards than the National Match ammunition. The firings on March 14 at the Aberdeen Proving Ground showed that the best lot of Palma Match ammunition that could be produced by Frankford Arsenal with IMR-1186 powder was not quite as good as the National Match type at 1,000 yards, the mean of the extreme verticals of the winning National Match type being 17.19 inches, while that of the Palma Match type was 18 inches. The Ammunition Board, therefore, at its meeting on April 6 decided

to utilize the desired quantity of National Match ammunition for the Palma Matches. This speaks well for the accuracy of the ammunition which will be furnished for the National Matches of 1929.

#### CALIBER-45 NATIONAL MATCH PISTOL AMMUNITION

It was decided that the caliber-45 ammunition should be tested indoors, not on account of weather conditions, as the board had previously prescribed many months before that on account of the relatively short range at which this ammunition is fired and the relatively small differences in the types furnished as a rule, more comparative results would be obtained if firing were conducted in a covered range.

It has always been the practice to select the caliber-45 National Match ammunition from excellent lots of service ammunition produced at Frankford Arsenal. Accordingly, the Arsenal was instructed to select one lot loaded with Bull's-eye pistol powder as manufactured by the Hercules Powder Co. and another lot loaded with du Pont pistol powder No. 5. A total of twenty targets of each lot was fired at 50 yards, five targets being fired from a Mann barrel and fifteen targets from a combination pistol barrel with Springfield receiver. The mean figures of each lot are given below:

Lot No. 369:	
Extreme verticals at 50 yards.....	2.35
Extreme horizontal .....	2.52
Figure of merit .....	2.44
Lot No. 373:	
Extreme vertical at 50 yards .....	2.62
Extreme horizontal .....	2.48
Figure of merit .....	2.55

The following is a description of the winning caliber-45 National Match ammunition, Lot No. 369, as manufactured by Frankford Arsenal:

Lot No. 369:	
Powder—Bull's-eye No. 2, Lot No. 98.	
Charge—4.7.	
Inst. vel. at 25 feet—816.1.	
Extr. var. in velocity—54.	
Mean var. in velocity—8.36.	
Mean pressure—14,853 pounds.	
Maximum pressure—16,533 pounds.	
"Accuracy at 50 yards" (as obtained by Frankford Arsenal when this lot was submitted for acceptance):	
No of targets .....	12 of 10 rds. each.
Mean radius .....	0.70
Extr. vertical .....	2.08
Extr. horizontal .....	1.84
Figure of merit .....	1.96

A comparison of the results obtained with this lot of caliber-45 pistol ammunition shows that it is one of the best lots ever furnished for the National Matches. The tabulation given below shows the relative accuracy of this ammunition as compared with lots previously furnished:

Year	Group diameter
1920 .....	3.15
1921 .....	3.85
1922 .....	3.66
1923 .....	3.22
1924 .....	3.78
1925 .....	3.83
1926 .....	Same ammunition used as in 1925.
1927 .....	3.83
1928 .....	No test fired. Same ammunition used as in 1927.
1929 .....	3.09

It will be noted that the group diameter 3.09 of the caliber-45 National Match ammunition to be furnished for this year's matches is the lowest on record since 1920. Also, the extreme vertical of 2.35 is the

lowest on record, although measurements for extreme verticals were not made during the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive.

#### CALIBER-30 INTERNATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION

The test of the International Match ammunition was conducted by the board on the morning of March 8 under wind conditions which were still unsatisfactory in so far as getting the best results was concerned.

Frankford Arsenal had prepared four lots of International Match ammunition for test, and the program of the board called for the firing of forty targets of each lot at a range of 300 meters. On account of having four types of ammunition, four rests were selected and two barrels assigned to each rest. The program was then arranged so that five targets would be fired through each barrel at each rest, making a total of forty targets. The lots submitted by Frankford Arsenal were designated as E, F, G and H, and the mean of the extreme verticals at 300 meters for each lot is recorded below:

Lot E .....	3.75 inches
Lot F .....	2.84 inches
Lot G .....	2.59 inches
Lot H .....	2.90 inches

The different lots varied principally in type of bullet and type of powder used in the loading. The tests were made in 30-inch Mann barrels, so that the length of barrel would be comparable to that with which the rifles are equipped.

The following is a description of Lot G, which was designated as the winning lot on account of its having the lowest mean extreme vertical in the official test:

Lot G:	
Sample—640 rounds.	
Case—I. and P. caliber .30	
Primer—Caliber .30 M1 (F. A. No. 70 mixture, pellet weight, 42 grain).	
Bullet—173-grain 9-degree boat-tail, gilding-metal jacket; not cannelured.	
Powder charge—51.8 grains IMR-1147, Lot 1617.	
Mean inst. vel. at 75 feet .....	2,686 f. s.
Extr. var. in vel. ....	31.0 f. s.
Mean var. in vel. ....	6.5 f. s.
Mean pressure .....	43,985 pounds
Maximum pressure .....	46,600 pounds
"Break-down Test"—20 cartridges—	
Average weight of charge .....	51.85 grains
Maximum weight .....	52.0 grains
Minimum weight .....	51.6 grains
Extr. var. in weight .....	0.4 grain

As a result of the tests recorded above it is fully believed that the ammunition to be furnished for the matches of 1929 is equal in quality to the best furnished for any previous year. The shooters attending the National Matches at Camp Perry will not only have the pleasure of firing this fine ammunition, but also the National Match rifles will be furnished with pistol grip stocks of the type adopted for future manufacture for service use. A good time and new records should be had by all.

As for the International Match ammunition, it also is of a fine quality, and up to the present writing has given very uniform results. The candidates now assembled at Quantico, Va., for the tryouts for the International Match Rifle Team will undoubtedly be glad to learn that this ammunition shoots so uniformly that it will be difficult for any foreign team to keep our International Match shooters from regaining first place, which was lost several years ago.

# Some Phenomena of Shotgun Discharges

By C. T. ERVIN, *Asst. Physicist, Peters Cartridge Co.*

WITH the introduction of the shotgun came the problem of controlling patterns, and at that time there was not sufficient apparatus available to make a thorough study of the phenomena accompanying the discharge of a gun. This condition led to the practice of theorizing as to what took place during the discharge, and on the basis of these theories to make certain changes in the loading that would alter the patterns. Experiments brought about rule-of-thumb methods which would change a pattern, but no convincing experiments were made which would clearly show the phenomena that caused poor patterns.

At the present time we are able to make the classification shown below of phenomena which affect patterns.

1. Deformed shot.
2. Pressure in the interstices of the shot charge after leaving the muzzle.
3. Pressure on the base of the shot charge after leaving the muzzle.
4. Dispersion of the pellets, both perfect and deformed, due to air resistance after leaving the muzzle.

Even at the present time there are those who attempt to attribute all of the evils of poor patterns to deformed shot; and compared with these gentry the proverbial "old hen with one chick" was a tractable individual. This is an old standby and has always been greatly overworked. While it must be clearly understood that deformed shot contribute an appreciable amount toward making a poor pattern, it is by no means the whole story.

In order to determine the effect of deformed shot on patterns, a series of tests was made by loading shot which had been deliberately deformed, far more than would ever be encountered in practice, in a production loading machine in the same manner that comparative shells were loaded with the best grade of shot. The

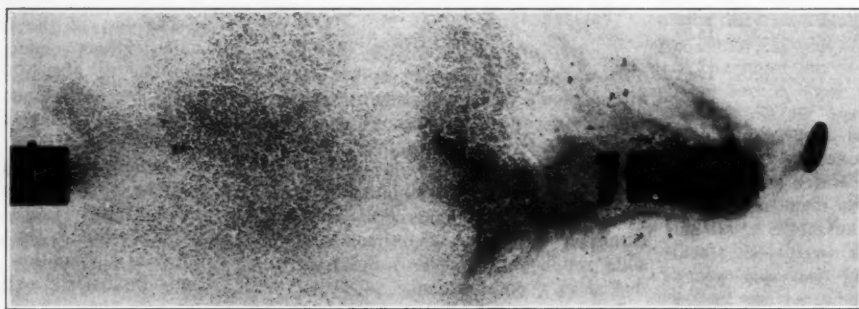


FIG. I.—Spark photograph of a high-velocity load ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$  No. 6ch.) about 11 inches from the muzzle. Note that there is only a small amount of gas escaping from the shot charge. The wadding is still intact.

investigation consisted of loading fifteen shells each day with deformed pellets for ten days and loading fifteen shells each day with the best grade of shot for ten days. Ten of the fifteen shells of each day's run,

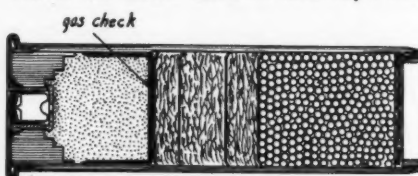


FIG. III.—Drawing to show the manner in which the brass gas check was loaded to maintain a higher barrel pressure

of both deformed and first-grade shot, were fired for pattern at 40 yards. We thus have a total of 100 shots representing ten different days of loading and firing for the deformed shot as well as the first-grade shot.

The average pattern for the deformed shot as determined above was 59.4 per cent. The

shot were severely hammered it is readily understood that the comparatively few pellets deformed during the discharge of a shotgun, if chilled shot are used, can not altogether explain a poor pattern. Examination of a spark photograph of a shot charge, after leaving the muzzle, will show that on the average less than one-fourth of the shot charge is badly deformed when chilled shot are used.

The second factor has to do with the gas from the powder leaking past the wads and establishing a relatively high pressure in the shot charge itself. When this takes place the shot are given a lateral velocity as the charge leaves the muzzle and the gas between the shot pellets expands. Of course the lateral velocity thus imparted is relatively small. However, during the travel over a long range the pellets become separated more and more. This phenomenon is clearly shown by the spark photographs shown in Figs. I and II. Fig I shows a charge of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounces of No. 6 shot out a

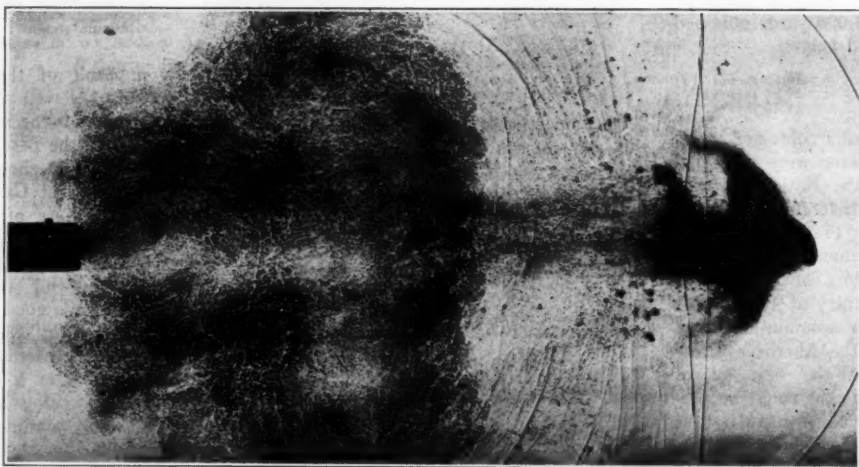


FIG. II.—Spark photograph of a load identical with that shown in Fig. I, except that a poor grade of wadding was used. Note the relatively large amount of gas escaping from the shot charge. This gas pressure imparts relatively small lateral velocities to the shot pellets and contributes materially to the scattering of shot. The wadding has been badly torn by the powder gases

average pattern for the first-grade shot tested under the same conditions of loading and firing was 68.8 per cent.

Thus it is seen that the pattern when all shot were badly deformed by hammering is only 9.4 per cent lower than that obtained when first-grade shot were used. When it is remembered that all of the deformed

shot out a distance of about 11 inches from the muzzle, using high-grade wadding. Note that there is only a small amount of gas escaping from the shot charge itself. Fig. II shows a load identical with that shown in Fig. I except that poor wadding was used. Note the gas under a relatively high pressure escaping from the space between the pellets. This charge is about 14 inches from the muzzle. Note the condition of the felt wads in each case.

In order to prevent this pressure from being established in the shot charge vari-



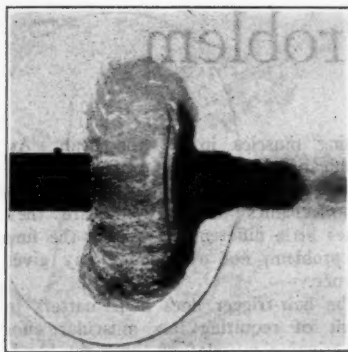


FIG. IV.—This photograph shows a charge of shot about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches out of the muzzle. The gas being deflected from the base of the felt wads, which are at the back of the charge, indicates that the blast from the muzzle is still tending to accelerate the charge. Evidence seems to indicate that this force on the base of the charge in the region near the muzzle contributes materially to the scattering of shot

ous gas checks have been devised. In general these are all of the form represented in Fig. III. This brings us to the consideration of the third factor previously mentioned—namely, that of pressure on the rear of the shot charge after emerging from the muzzle. Incidentally it may be well to mention



FIG. V.—This photograph shows a charge identical with that shown in Fig. IV after the charge has moved out 18 inches from the muzzle and the spreading of the rear of the charge has become more pronounced

here that there is always a small amount of gas leakage even with the best of wadding and the use of gas checks.

The third factor—namely, pressure on the rear of the shot charge after emerging from the muzzle—is present to a lesser or greater extent in the discharge of any shot shell. After the powder is ignited there is a vary-



FIG. VI.—Spark photograph of the load identical with Figs. IV and V, except for the brass gas check (see Fig. III). Note that the spreading of the rear of this charge is more pronounced than the back of the load shown in Fig. V

ing force on the rear of the shot charge tending to force it out of the muzzle. This force acts until the charge has moved a distance of 4 to 6 inches outside of the muzzle. While the shot charge is in the barrel it is restrained by the barrel itself from lateral motion of individual pellets. After the charge leaves the barrel, and has no lateral restraint, the pressure on the rear of the charge forces the wads against the base of the shot column. At this stage the dimensions of the shot charge are still approximately those of the loaded shell, and the pellets at the rear of the charge are given relatively small lateral velocities due to their being in contact and having the force from the powder gas still tending to accelerate the charge.

Fig. IV shows a shot charge just after emerging from the muzzle. Note that the wads are being forced against the rear of the charge. Fig. V shows a charge, the same as Fig. IV, after it has moved out 18 inches from the muzzle. Note the spreading of the rear of the shot charge due to the impulse received nearer the muzzle. Fig. VI shows a spark photograph of a charge identical with that shown in Fig. V except that a thin brass gas check has been loaded behind the charge in the manner shown in Fig. III. The charges in Figs. V and VI are approximately the same distance from the muzzle. Note that the spreading of the rear of the charge is more pronounced where the gas check has been used. This is apparently due to the gas check maintaining a higher pressure in the barrel; and hence the gas exerts a greater force on the charge, after leaving the muzzle, than is ordinarily encountered when no such gas check is used.

This brings us to the question of the concentrator. There have been many forms of shot concentrators suggested. Practically all of these, with a few unimportant exceptions, are represented by the drawing shown in Fig. VII. The function of this concentrator cup, according to those who sponsor it, is to carry the shot charge as a unit toward the target for some unknown distance and then the cup is to fall behind and allow the shot charge to travel on to the target, scattering at a normal rate after leaving the cup.

Such concentrators have their advocates at the present time, despite the fact that experiments prove them to be very erratic. Due to the fact that the cup separates from the pellets at different distances from the

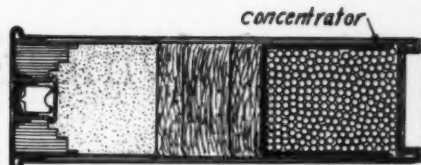


FIG. VII.—Drawing to illustrate the form of concentrator cup used in experiments referred to in this article. Other concentrators of this general form differ only in unimportant details

muzzle, the individual patterns vary through wide ranges. Spark photographs were taken of the shot charges fired with a concentrator made of thin brass, as shown in Fig. VII, to determine in what manner the shot became separated from the cup.

Fig. VIII is a spark photograph showing the shot being thrown from the concentrator by centrifugal force. This particular photograph was taken at a distance of 12 feet from the muzzle. It is readily understood that if, by the rotation of the cup, the shot are given velocities at right angles to the trajectory, then an effect is introduced to offset the useful purpose of the concentrator in minimizing the effect of leakage gas and the wad pressure on the rear of the shot charge after leaving the muzzle.

Pattern tests at 40 yards indicated that the average pellet count in the standard 30-inch circle, using the concentrator shown in Fig. VII, was practically identical with the average pellet count of a like load without the concentrator. It was also noted that the center of the pattern in individual cases using the concentrator was thrown as much as 3 feet from the average pattern center. This is due to the fact that a large percentage of the pellets may be thrown from the concentrator while the open end is pointed either directly toward or away from the target.

Another form of concentrator of this gen-  
(Continued on page 35)

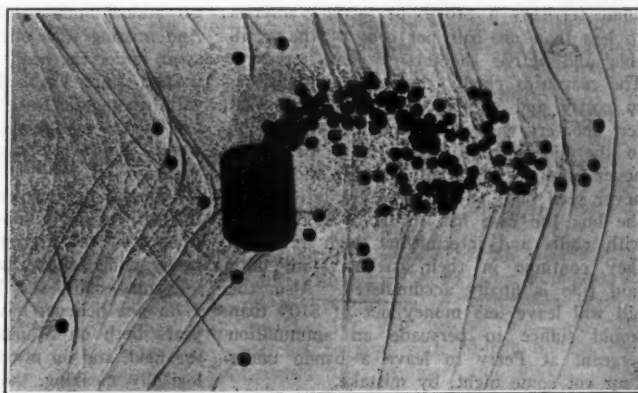


FIG. VIII.—A spark photograph of the concentrator shown in Fig. VII at a distance of 12 feet from the muzzle after being fired with a charge of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounces No. 6 shot, the velocity being the equivalent of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  drams of regular bulk smokeless powder. Note that the concentrator is turning in a counter-clockwise direction and the shot are being thrown from it by centrifugal force. It is seen that in addition to the usual disturbances of the shot passing through the air the pattern will depend on the speed of rotation and on the position of the open end of the cup during the time the shot are being thrown out



# Solving the Set-Trigger Problem

By CAPT. E. C. CROSSMAN

PROBABLY this story should be closed as they do "readin' notices" in newspapers, with a little "adv." at the tag end. I hope it is one, or works out that way; but I pause to state that I have no interest in the device and don't use one, in view of the fact that those of my rifles that I want hair-triggered are already so fitted; with quadruple limb German sort, or else one of Frank Rimkunas' justly famous sort.

The purpose of the tale is to help some of these brothers who have ambitions along the free-rifle line to solve their problem in a way somewhat easier, quicker and less costly than the solution of the set-trigger problem I lately saw in the hands of a friend. His rifle was sent East via express—which of course he paid both ways—was marked absent and excused for two months, and finally Prodigal Son'd home, with a bill for thirty bucks.

What had been done to the rifle was to hog-tie to the guard the sheet-steel stamping from one of the obsolete and wildcat Newton rifles, containing one of the justly famous Newton triggers, which use proved to be just about hard enough to hold for twenty shots, and which Elliott had to reprocess after the rifle came back. The price paid for this work was just about that for which some firm was lately selling some left-over Newton rifles, or \$29.66 or thereabouts.

Other parties who have fancied themselves as exponents of the gentle art of free-rifling have had quite similar experiences, except that in many instances they have paid still more money and gotten still less. Well, I take the last remark back; that is not humanly possible.

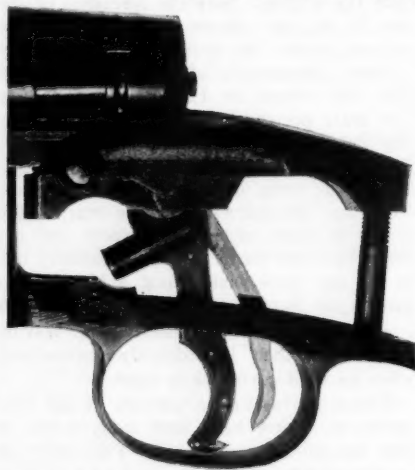
It is no wonder that when the tryout for the free-rifle team comes off even in the home territory it proves of thrilling interest to less than one-half per cent of the available and active shooters in said territory. The reason is chiefly that the equipment is so costly and so difficult to assemble that few shooters will follow the matter through to the bitter end. Hence most men have never shot a free rifle because they have never seen one; and if they are bitten with the bug the case has to be a serious one, with chills and intermittent high fever, if they continue in their cuckoo state until said rifle is finally accumulated. Also, the bill will leave less money out of \$100 than would suffice to persuade an ammunition sergeant at Perry to leave a bando under your cot some night, by mistake.

The enthusiast who paid the thirty for the before-mentioned trigger is a case in point; but few men have the inclination to abandon all business, sport, religious duties and social activity in the pursuit of the makin' of a free rifle. Of course it is not difficult to persuade some of them—like my old friend, Bill Murphy—to abandon the third item I mention in the list of abandoned things. In most cases, however, this

would improve the situation but little because of the very small time thus gained for our rifle-chasing.

Heavy rifles and heavy barrels are not so difficult to obtain; the stumbling blocks consist of the set trigger, butt plate and palm rest. The next one consists of learning how to hold the dratted thing still, offhand; but this is outside of the case in discussion.

Set triggers have been evolved for the Springfield action like that of Frank Rimkunas; and those who kept closely in touch with free-rifle matters and who knew where and how to obtain one of these Marine products, jumped this hurdle without trouble. Usually, however, this item was one of the most discouraging on the list. There are, of course, other uses for the set trigger.



The old boys with the Kentucky-Pennsylvania rifles were satisfied that the hair trigger added much to their chances of hitting. And missing with one of those rifles did not come under the head of a sport—particularly if you were engaged in some controversy with a member of the "I-saw-the-country-first" race which haunted every piece of woods and every page in Cooper's thrilling yarns.

Offhand, on even rifles of service weight, the set trigger is undoubtedly of some aid when you get used to it. For long, accurately pulled shots, and particularly with the telescope sight, the hair trigger is a help. I do not believe, having used this type for years both on Mannlichers and Mausers in the field, and on my free rifles, that, psychologically speaking, the set trigger removes in the least the strain of making your trigger finger move at just the right instant. I have strained and tugged and perspired too many long minutes trying to budge a trigger which could be blown off with a heavy puff of ordinary non-corrosive breath, to kid myself that it solves the problem of "thinking a rifle off." The trouble lies in inability to convey to the nerves controlling the finger the impulse to move it, without letting the

holding muscles in on the deal. As the trouble lies in the secret transmission of this electric impulse, alteration of the weight of the mechanics necessary to fire the rifle makes little difference. Moving the finger is the problem, not overcoming any given resistance.

The hair-trigger does help matters to the extent of requiring less muscular effort in the gripping muscles of the right hand, and therefore less tendency to move the rifle by said mechanical means. You can fire the trigger at a given instant with less disturbance from what often runs into a jerk of the right hand, when you use the set. All of which is why it is an aid with the telescope sight.

For several years I used Mannlichers and Mausers afflicted with German set triggers. Anybody who ever tried to buy a Mauser or Mannlicher with a clean Springfield pull of not over 4½ pounds will grasp why the makers of these foreign arms put set triggers on them from choice. With these rifles, almost without exception, leaving the trigger unset and trying to fire the rifle with the front trigger alone produces a pull of not less than 7 pounds, and often as high as 14, by actual test.

Wherefore do I believe this equipment not suitable for hunting, after my own personal trials of it on game. The hunter never getting used to that unset and heavy pull, and required to fire a number of hurried shots at disappearing big game, will fudge clear out of his hide if he tries to fire that hair-trigger rifle which he is used to firing by a light touch, when his finger has to drag out eight or nine pounds of weight. And if he tries to stop and set the trigger each shot he is going to be the most mixed-up man you ever saw in the hunting field. I tried it just once after I had used the rifle in even rapid-fire matches, setting the trigger each shot. I was far more used to it than the average man who is found with this sort of rifle—which means, as a rule, a chap who is not much of a practical sportsman.

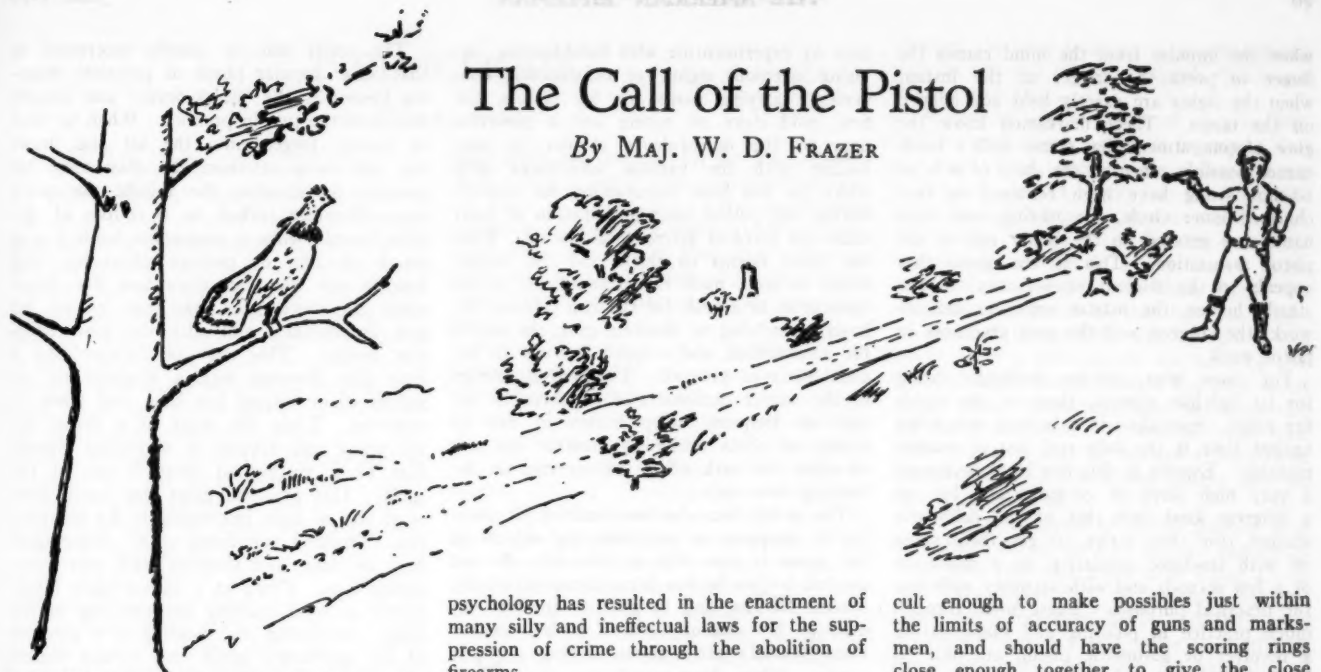
Mac and I jumped a fat buck across the canyon some 300 yards away, and he opened up with his Lee-Speed while I turned loose the Mannlicher. Both of us missed. During the progress of said buck Mac emptied his 10-shot magazine, but just what I did remains still a mystery. I recollect setting that fool trigger three times and snapping it on an empty rifle, then loading the rifle and firing it with trigger unset; but just what all happened outside of the buck getting away, I don't know.

Cheerfully admitting that I am a tenderfoot, and that I should have remained cool in the presence of game, and that the country is full of gents who can operate set-trigger rifles on running game, I present the happening only for what it is worth, the same being that in my case I can not de-

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# The Call of the Pistol

By MAJ. W. D. FRAZER



WHAT is there about pistols that appeals to red-blooded men? Why have handguns fascinated mankind for centuries? Why is it that in this age of civilization we still see countless numbers of these firearms sold annually? What is there about the sight, the feel and the thought of pistols that quickens the pulse, arouses latent instincts and awakens the imagination to the possibilities of pleasure, or to the dread of harm, that these weapons potentially possess? Is it the instinct of self-preservation that instills in an individual the desire for ownership of a revolver or automatic handgun, or is it an appeal to his love of beautifully finished, perfectly functioning instruments of precision that gives the urge to buy these alluring mechanisms? Is there something of a mysterious charm that draws and holds with irresistible force one's interest in these symbols of deadly power and lightning action? Is it romance and narrative that have kindled the spark of interest and fanned the fires of enthusiasm by thrilling tales of mystery, passion, adventure and of marvelous skill in the use of pistols? Or is it, after all, just an inherent love for shooting and a desire to excel in an unusual game of skill, that induces men to devote time, energy and perseverance to a sport whose mastery frequently carries with it a romantic distinction in the eyes of the uninitiated?

Undoubtedly many persons possess pistols for purely protective purposes; and no doubt the bureau drawer model, assorted, is by far the most numerous of the handguns, barring the military weapons which have replaced the obsolete sword as a side arm. Another unknown quantity is the weapon carried by that unenviable class of gentry who use handguns as an aid to their nefarious and murderous occupations. To them all devotees of the shooting game can blame the odious restrictions that have been placed upon a commendable sport by misled reformers whose lack of knowledge of human

psychology has resulted in the enactment of many silly and ineffectual laws for the suppression of crime through the abolition of firearms.

Not counting the military man and the police officer, who shoot pistols chiefly as part of their professional training, there is a great throng of enthusiasts who are the boosters and the backbone of the handgun shooting game. I refer now to the fellows who shoot for fun, whether it be at standard bull's-eyes or silhouettes, at bottles in the air, at miscellaneous tin cans, or in pursuit of small game. It is this group that gets the real benefits from the sport, and who sit up and take notice when the subject of pistol-shooting comes up. In addition to being infected by the shooting bug they may also be under the influence of that prevalent germ known as Crankitis, which causes them to spend—yes, and to enjoy—innumerable hours experimenting on adjustments, accessories, hand-loading and what not.

Let's talk about the men who love the deliberate fire game. What do they get out of plugging away at a small paper bull's-eye at the rate of forty or fifty shots an hour? To the casual spectator it looks like an uninteresting game, especially when practiced more or less alone in a dark, smelly gallery, where conversation is frowned upon and the temperamental shots act as foolishly as some golf cranks trying to sink a 3-foot putt. Real deliberate shooting is a highly specialized form of practice that is rapidly getting its place in the sun along with deliberate rifle firing. It will arrive only when we Americans get rid of some of the hide-bound prejudices we have inherited and maintained against things foreign, and have opened up this kind of pistol-shooting in the broadest way. Then we will have a splendid game that is well worth while. Such shooting should be the last thing in accurate pistol work. It should permit the use of the most accurate target pistols, under conditions that are conducive to the most accurate shooting, and should not be hedged in with unreasonable restrictions that prevent its proper development. The targets used should be diffi-

cult enough to make possibles just within the limits of accuracy of guns and marksmen, and should have the scoring rings close enough together to give the close holder the benefit of his skill, and to penalize the erratic shot.

For three decades we have been playing our deliberate game under the same old conditions, and it is time we saw the light and improved our rules. The finest deliberate firing is done with .22-caliber single-shot target pistols, either on an indoor range or out-of-doors from a sheltered firing point. The International Shooting Union, which sponsors this style of shooting, permits pistols with any length of barrels, any weight of trigger pull, any kind of open sights and with practically no time limit per shot. The result of this free-pistol shooting is to set the sky as the limit for pistolmakers in designing and perfecting the finest arms for the purpose. It has also developed the individuality and initiative of the shooter by encouraging him to experiment with all manner of sights, grips, actions, barrels, ammunition and other refinements in the sport. A man usually gets more pleasure out of doing things in his own way and as a result of his study and experience, than he does in accepting blindly the teaching and rules of others. It is from the ideas of the experimenter that we get the inventions that revolutionize an art or science.

In America we still use an inferior target, inferior arms and shoot under conditions that do not permit us to accomplish what we should. We still restrict our "any-pistol" matches to guns with 10-inch barrels, sights between the hammer and muzzle, trigger pulls to not less than two pounds and the time limit for firing to a minute a shot. And then we wonder why Europeans beat us every time we play them at, and under the conditions of, their game.

The deliberate shot is the one who appreciates the slogan, "Hold 'em and squeeze 'em." He has learned what it is to work on untrained nerves and muscles until they develop that priceless harmonious action known as perfect co-ordination, which is obtained



when the impulse from the mind causes the finger to press the trigger at the instant when the sights are exactly held and aligned on the target. These marksmen know the glow of contentment that comes with a hard-earned possible, when all the shots of a 5- or 10-shot string have been centered in that charmed inner circle, the 10-ring, and their names are entered on the honor roll of the pistol association. This is the game that appeals to the student of accuracy, to the steady holder, the master artist in delicate work, the surgeon and the post graduates in pistol work.

For those who criticize deliberate firing for its ladylike aspects, there is the rapid-fire game. Specialists in it believe that firing against time is the only real test of marksmanship. Experts in this line have developed a very high form of co-ordination, but of a different kind than that of the deliberate shooter, for they strive to get their shots off with clocklike regularity, in a minimum of a few seconds and with accuracy sufficient for practical purposes. These men, through much practice in pointing and manipulating a revolver or automatic pistol, are able to align their sights almost the instant their arm completes the extension of the gun. This kind of shooting requires special training in the details of rapid cocking; smooth, accurate gun pointing; quick aiming; steady, positive holding, and fast trigger squeezing, with all the power of will concentrated on problems, from the instant the target appears or the command "Commence firing" is given, until the last shot is fired.

An interesting experience for a novice is to stand near an excellent rapid-fire revolver shot and watch the manner in which his firing hand functions and the effectiveness with which the string of shots plug daylight through the center of the target. Like the deliberate shot, the rapid-fire expert devotes his time and energy to what may be termed strictly standardized target practice. Both get their enjoyment out of making good groups and high scores on bull's-eye targets by developing accuracy of a high degree. Their material rewards come in the winning of competitions, and of medals, cups and other trophies that accompany such matches. These disciples of close holding also get great satisfaction out of establishing records for others to shoot at.

Bull's-eye shooting is all right for those to whom it appeals, and there are many who enjoy it and are temperamentally suited to its exacting demands. To many pistol enthusiasts, however, it is only a means of maintaining one's interest in his hobby during the indoor seasons when a wintry climate is not conducive to bare-handed shooting in the open; or when, due to one's location, access to practice in the fields and woods is denied. When we get right down to brass tacks it is believed that real sport with the handgun comes with the more practical phases of the game that are best practiced out-of-doors in the open spaces of the woods, among the mountains and along the lake shores.

After long winter evenings spent in killing

time by experimenting with hand-loading, devising ingenious sights, or constructing convenient carrying cases for his pistols, the first mild days of spring are a powerful urge to the out-of-doors shooter to stop fooling with the various substitutes with which he has been maintaining his interest during that period when anticipation of sport takes the place of active participation. Then the blood begins to tingle and the trigger finger to itch, until the demand for action culminates in a rush for the gun cabinet, the hasty assembling of shooting gear, the search for ammunition, and a quick journey to the usual place of practice. The pent-up energy of the winter demonstrates its force in the way of frequent noisy bursts of fire as strings of shots riddle an innocent tin can or chew the bark off a tree around an intriguing knot hole.

The aerial shot who has confined his practice to snapping at unsatisfactory objects in the house is now able to toss into the air the ink bottles he has been accumulating for several months, and to gloat over their demise as his skillfully placed bullets shatter them gleefully into a thousand fragments. When these targets are exhausted he begins on the more or less standard 2½-inch wooden cubes he has patiently sawed out during the winter. With these much he checks up to see how his average has fallen off since he last practiced. Like the trap shot, the aerial pistol shot gets a real kick out of watching a target fly into pieces when hit by a well-centered big-caliber bullet from his straight-pointed revolver. And yet in the exuberance of his enthusiastic shooter's joy this fascinating rhyme: "Whatever comes down, on some one's head or on the ground," and accordingly selects the direction of his fire so that the surrounding populace will not feel it incumbent upon themselves to adopt the popular helmet of the trenches instead of the ordinary style of headgear. Through many years of aerial practice with rifle and pistol I have never known of a person to be struck by a falling bullet, but this is no reason for taking any unnecessary chances; and a marksman should never fire at an angle of less than 60 degrees unless the range and shooting background are absolutely safe.



The aerial shot is usually interested in that other popular phase of practical shooting known as the "quick-draw," and usually combines the two in practice. When he tires of tossing targets into the air and drawing and firing at them, he may vary his practice by shooting the middle out of a man silhouette tacked to a couple of upright boards, while a companion holds a stop watch on him or perhaps alternates with him to see who can draw and fire single shots the fastest, or who can empty his gun the quickest and with the most effective results. This may be followed by a little slip shooting with a single-action revolver whose trigger has been tied down or removed. Truly the ways of a pistol nut are many and devious in satisfying himself that he is getting all there is out of the sport. This practical game has many sides to it and is most interesting in its possibilities. Drawing and firing with either hand may be done, and shooting with two hands indulged in. Firing at a sound while blindfolded is good training for shooting in the dark. Simulating the shooting of a gun out of an opponent's hand, and similar stunts, afford good fun. Combined with this is that interesting study of designing and developing suitable holsters and belts, and the altering of pocket and belt pistols, to the end that split seconds may be gained in drawing and firing. There is no limit to practical work of this nature, and many a pistol bug will have nothing to do with anything else but this game.

Shooting goes hand in hand with life in the open. Wherever the red gods call there will be found loyal followers of the sport of firearms. When one thinks of camping, hunting and fishing trips, or even hikes and strolls across country, he naturally thinks of some form of shooting iron to take along to give added zest to the trip; this regardless of whether the outing be in the open prairie or sage-brush country of the West, the lake- and stream-cluttered forests of Maine or Minnesota, the evergreen slopes of the Northwest, or the chaparral country of the Texas border. Shoulder guns are not always convenient for outings, whereas a target revolver or automatic, snugly seated in a well-made and fitted holster and slung from belt or shoulder, provides the means to satisfy that craving for something to shoot; and the greater one's skill the greater the inducement to pack a pistol. Many a pleasant camping and fishing trip in the mountains has been made more enjoyable because of an accurate pistol with which to vary the sport of the day. The fun of smashing floating objects bobbing down a trout stream, or the thrill of knocking a hawk from the limb of a dead tree, is well worth the slight effort of wearing the gun.

The hunter on his annual quest for big game not only adds to his pleasure by the fun he gets out of target practice in camp on rest days or when rain or other conditions make the hunting poor, but many a time one's skill with the handgun makes it

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# Reflections

By CHAS. ASKINS

But O for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!

THESE lines of Tennyson's were quoted in an essay on wild-fowling by Stanley Duncan, in an English magazine. Mr. Duncan was just getting over a spell of what we would call the "flu," and his one visitor that cheered him a bit was an old duck-hunting friend. The two old cronies simply got together and talked of duck-shooting. It is hard to kill a man off while he still wants to go duck-hunting, and while he still has somebody to talk wild-fowling with; so Stanley promptly got well. But while he was still, as he says, flat on his back, no doubt the old wild-fowler recalled many a shooting pal whose voice was now forever stilled, and hence he quoted the lines above.

Two or three things make a man old, and maybe more. One is the Bible, combined with tradition. The Bible says the age of man is three score years and ten. No use in trying to live longer than that, because to do so would be practically joining the evolutionists. Tradition and knowledge say that you are going to die pretty soon, and the more you think about it, the sooner. Charlie Cottar says that an African bush nigger never does know how old he is; nor does he know anything about what the Bible says. Therefore the old black, who may be 50 or 60 or 70, doesn't know anything much about his age. When he wants a new wife, if he has money enough he buys just as young a wife as anybody else; on safari he carries just as heavy a load and marches as far; when a rhino charges he is the first man up a tree. Nobody has told him that he is too old to do these things; so how is he ever to learn it? He is a good, husky nigger, able to carry 60 pounds on a 30-mile hike; able to eat his share of corn bread and bacon; so what is going to kill him? Nothing whatever, so long as he is the first man up a tree when the lions charge; though if he ever got fat and lazy and weak, with pains in his back, his wives would carry him out back of the thorn-hedge fence, and hyenas would eat him. We haven't any hyenas, but we have an old man with a scythe, who is keeping a wary eye on easy chairs, and carpet slippers, and chimney corners.

Another thing that keeps a man young is a healthy and healthful hobby. Hobbies are a plant of slow growth, and ought to be started when we are young. You can't get much out of an orchard if you wait until 70 to plant it, though there is some satisfaction in watching it grow. Hence it is better to begin a hobby when young, and to have one that we won't outgrow, and that won't outgrow us. I played tennis until the game threatened to break down the arches in my feet, and had to quit just when I needed the game to keep up circulation. Probably golf is a good hobby; nobody is ever too young or too old to play golf, provided he can interest himself in driving a

little white ball around over the hills. Horse-back riding is better than goat-gland grafting to keep a man young. The professional soldier and the good business man keep young until they retire, and then they die very promptly, lacking a hobby. Ford and Edison never intend to retire and never expect to grow old.

Fishing is not a bad hobby, if the fisherman camps out and cooks his own fish. Gardening is an entertaining occupation. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of the United States Cartridge Co., both fishes and gardens, and has a whale of a fine time when business permits. Charles Dawes, John J. Pershing, Rex Beach and Irvin Cobb are shooting men and ought to live to be 100. If those lads ever die it will have to come between hunting seasons, or when the pacifists have legislated the shotgun and the rifle out of existence.

That is what I have been coming to. Shooting is the one hobby that never grows old; and old Father Time stands aside to wave a friendly greeting, for he is a hunter himself. Fred Kimble, who is known as the greatest duck shot that America ever produced, is 83 years old and still shooting. His left arm went wrong with neuritis, or something like that, so that he couldn't extend his left hand to grasp the fore end of his gun. He is getting around that by clasping the grip with both hands. Shooting in this way he has broken 23 birds in 25, and expects to do still better. When he is not able to get out-of-doors he stands at his window in Los Angeles, and aims at the passing motorists, leading in accordance with the apparent speed. He says he gets practice and considerable kick out of this, some of the cars traveling pretty fast.

My father had a friend in Belleville, Ill., when I was a small boy. I would sit near to listen to them talk of the deer-shooting in St. Clair County, in an older day. Perhaps this was 50 years ago, for my father died in 1883, from the fall of a horse. I watched with interest the career of this other man as a big-game hunter because I remembered him well, though I must have been no more than 10 years old when he was 40. He wrote an annual account of his moose and deer-hunting trips for *Outdoor Life*, these taking him sometimes to Nova Scotia, sometimes to New Brunswick, sometimes to Ontario, and once to British Columbia. I watched the career of Cyrus W. over a period of perhaps 30 years, keeping track of him because he was from my old home town. Nearly always there were pictures of the game he killed: sometimes moose, or caribou, elk, deer, or bear. Always he was accompanied by his son, Will. From the pictures, I saw Will start in as a youth, gradually growing older to middle age. Uncle Cyrus was growing older, too. His hair was changing from black to gray, and to nearly white, and he

stooped the least little bit in late snapshots; but he was still hale and rugged, and he got his moose.

Always he told at length of his son, Will. Will's doings were far more important than his own. They were father and son; the son a chip off the old block, just the kind of a son an old big-game hunter would wish. They were father and son—chums, pals, boon companions, friends in a way that a father and son not always are. Uncle Cyrus was tremendously proud of that boy, as I have no sort of doubt Will was of him. Will never wrote a line himself, but knowing how old his father was, I thought the time would come when Will would have to write that his father was dead. It was the other way, however, for a year or two ago a brief letter appeared from Uncle Cyrus stating that his son Will was dead.

No more accounts of moose hunting ever appeared. All of us who are old enough to have sons like that know how Uncle Cyrus felt. We know that he mourned for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that was still. The infirmities of age couldn't stop him, nor the hardships of snow and ice in the northern wilderness; but death did—the death of son Will. He couldn't go back to the woods because the ghost of Will was there, and ghosts have no clasp of the hand, no voice, no smile, no laugh, but are silent and gray with the pallor of death. So Uncle Cyrus laid away his old Winchester rifle—the rifle that son Will was to have cherished many years after the father was gone.

Life is a bit queer, and friendships are a bit queer, too. The youth has an abundance of friends, and he doesn't need them; the old man needs them and has none. "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone." The friendships of youth may be likened to a great mansion, in which in every room is a cheerful guest. Gradually the guests all go, each his way, and they never come back. By and by every room is empty, and in one is written "Bob" and in another, "Jim", and in yet another, "Will"; and after every name is written *dead*. So one old man points his gun out of the window and imagines himself shooting as in the long ago, and another looks through the shining bore of his rifle, and polishes the stock, as Will would have done. Perhaps to him comes the lines as they did to the English wild-fowler:

But O for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Again, maybe the old man takes his horse and his dog and his gun, and goes away to the woods. He laughs aloud as the bluejays scold, and mocks the crows who wheel above in noisy anger. From far above comes the clangor of the wild geese, and brown bob whistles in the sedge. They are all friends of his, and in all the years that he has lived, they have never changed. And so maybe he whistles:

I'll chase the antelope over the plain,  
The tiger's cub I'll bind with a chain,  
And the wild gazelle with its silvery feet  
I'll give thee for a playmate sweet.



Conducted by L. Q. Bradley

## The Sea Girt Shoot for 1929

By FRANK J. KAHR

IT HARDLY seems possible that it is eight years ago since the first Small-Bore Tournament was held at Sea Girt, N. J., but it is a fact nevertheless. Each year this tight little race between the Eastern experts and near experts is held under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, with the approval of the National Rifle Association, and under the rules and regulations of the parent organization. This year the shoot will be held again at Sea Girt, and it will be from Wednesday, July 3, to Sunday, July 7, inclusive. It will be the eighth annual match, and already the indications are that it will be bigger, better and greater in every way.

General Spencer will be the executive officer, and his assistant is Lieut. Col. Alvin H. Graff. The quartermaster is Col. John Malcolm, and the surgeon no less a personage than the peppy and indefatigable high medico, Dr. M. E. McManes, of Piqua, that thriving little metropolis of the Buckeye State. The technical officer again this year is that venerable and highly respected citizen and expert barrelmaker, Mr. Harry M. Pope. The chief range officer and the man who will do most of the supervising is Maj. Harry E. Smith, United States Marine Corps, who will have as assistants six newly-made Marine officers, who will receive their first practical training as range officers during this shoot. It is believed that with the experienced range officers who operate at Sea Girt each year, this year's Sea Girt shoot will run smoother and better than ever before.

Furthermore, the chief statistical officer this year will be Capt. Henry N. Marsh, than whom there is none whomer. As his assistants he will have Mr. Francis T. Dugan, kindly loaned by the du Pont Co., and Mr. T. A. Davis, that well-known Winchester representative, who appears always in summer white and is thus readily recognizable. The official scorer, and the man who has scored every Sea Girt shoot, will again be Seargt. O. M. Shriver, of the United States Marine Corps, loaned by the N. R. A.

As in the past, these competitions will be conducted under N. R. A. rules and regulations as printed March, 1929. The complete rules will be posted on the bulletin board at Sea Girt, and, excepting as otherwise noted herein, these rules will govern in all cases.

As a result of a meeting of the Program Committee in New York in April, action was taken on the recommendations of the general meeting of Sea Girt competitors, held during the competition of 1928. The committee gave careful consideration to these recommendations and authorized certain changes and additions in the rules and conditions for this year's competition, as follows:

It was decided that hereafter a registration fee of \$1 shall be charged all competitors, and that after certain incidental expenses of the statistical office have been taken care of, any balance remaining be distributed in the re-entry matches as added money. Inasmuch as the expenses are comparatively small, it is expected that the balance remaining will add materially to the cash prizes distributed in the re-entry matches.

It was decided that the N. R. A. decimal target would be used at 200 yards in all matches excepting the Palma and the Swiss matches, in which the regular C5 target will be used as formerly. At 50 and 100 yards the official N. R. A. 50- and 100-yard targets with 2- and 4-inch bull's-eyes, respectively, will be used. In all squadded matches there will be two sighting shots at each range.

The procedure in allowing sighting shots at 50 yards will be to send down frames with sighting bull's-eyes only. At a given signal competitors will commence firing, and at the end of two minutes the signal will be given to cease fire, whereupon the sighting frames will be replaced quickly with the record frames and firing will be resumed in the regular manner. At 100 yards the same procedure will be followed.

In re-entry matches, ties on total score divide.

In team matches each team will furnish one alternate for pit service. The object of this is to provide supervision of scoring and marking in the pit, and if the supervision is done correctly it will mean that the alternate will be doing a service as important as if he were shooting on the team.

There will be no merchandise prizes this year, excepting those which are donated from year to year by our good friends, who have been with us from the beginning, and these, of course, are mentioned in this program elsewhere. There will be added match money in practically all of the matches, also as noted in each match.

### COMING EVENTS

(N. R. A. State Secretaries, the Secretaries of State Rifle Associations, N. R. A. Club Secretaries, and others interested are requested to notify the N. R. A. of any matches—Coming Events—that it is desired to announce in this column. Name and class of the competition, place and date should be given.)

Eastern Small-Bore Tournament, Sea Girt, N. J., July 3 to 7, inclusive.

Western State Small-Bore Tournament, Los Cerritos Range, Long Beach Rifle Club, Long Beach, Calif., June 21-23.

Washington State Rifle Association Annual Competition, Camp Bonville, Vancouver, Wash., May 30-31, June 1 and 2.

Fourth Annual State Championship Rifle and Pistol Matches, of the Oklahoma Rifle Association, Ardmore, Okla., June 9-10. For particulars, address Elmer C. Croom, Sec.-Treas., 609 S. Florida, Okmulgee, Okla.

Roosevelt Rifle and Revolver Club, of Detroit, Mich., State Indoor Individual and Team Matches at Lansing latter part of May; State Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Custer latter part of June.

Old Guard of the City of New York, Sea Girt, N. J., June 24-25. For particulars regarding the program, address Capt. Jacob Marks, Old Guard Headquarters, 307 W. 91st Street, New York City.

New York State Rifle Association Competitions, Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., June 9-15, inclusive.

Seventeenth Biennial Rifle Tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union, Forest Park Range, Davenport, Iowa, August 20-23.

California State Rifle Match, San Luis Obispo, Calif., May 31 to June 1 and 2.

Illinois State Shoot and Civilian Team Selection, Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 27-28.

### SCHEDULE—N. R. A. CAMP PERRY MATCHES

Match	Date Fired—Sept.
Leech	Monday 2
Rapid-Fire Championship	Monday 2
Wimbledon	Tuesday 3
Wright	Tuesday 3
Members'	Tuesday 3
Navy	Tuesday 3
Camp Perry Instructors	Tuesday 3
Marine Corps	Wednesday 4
Scott	Wednesday 4
Civilian Club Members'	Wednesday 4
600-Yard Any Rifle	Wednesday 4
Crowell	Thursday 5
President's	Thursday 5
Chemical Warfare	Thursday 5
A. E. F. Rumanian	Friday 6
Civilian Interclub	Friday 6
Championship Regimental	Friday 6
Port Clinton	Friday 6
Enlisted Men's Team	Friday 6
Herriek	Saturday 7
Infantry	Saturday 7
N. R. A. Pistol Team Match	Saturday 7

The usual Camp Perry Small-Bore Single-Entry and Small-Bore Team Matches are programmed the week of September 2-7.

NOTE—Re-Entry High-Power, Small-Bore, and Pistol Matches, as well as Skidoo, Unlim., and Red Matches, are programmed as in the past.

There will be some small-bore re-entry pistol matches for the short-gun man. These will be fired at 50 yards. One match calls for 20 shots and the other 10 shots. There will also be a 50-shot slow-fire pistol match, single entry.

Another interesting addition to the Sea Girt program is a 200-yard Offhand .22 Free-Rifle Re-entry Match, to be fired on the N. R. A. Decimal Target. It is expected that this match will produce some interesting competition.

It is understood that all of the tents for competitors at Sea Girt this year will have floors, which was not the case last year, owing to conditions over which the Sea Girt management had no control.

Programs will be ready shortly, and application should be made direct to Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Peoples Bank Building, Passaic, N. J.



## ALABAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

By E. E. SELLERS

PERHAPS the most enthusiastic gathering of riflemen ever assembled in Alabama met in the American Legion Room of the Old Post Office Building in Birmingham, April 14, and organized the Alabama Rifle Association. Thirty-five invitations had been sent to riflemen in various parts of the State. Twenty-two of those invited were able to attend. These men came from as far south as Greenville and north from Gadsden, places 215 miles apart. I believe this is an index to the degree of enthusiasm exhibited at the meeting.

The Adjutant General's Department was represented by Lieutenant Colonel Gayle, who promised the full support of his department to this organization. The organizers early saw the advantage of getting the Adjutant General behind this movement. The result was that Colonel Gayle was present and outlined a plan for the State championship match to be held in Montgomery in July.

The American Legion was represented by Rufus H. Bethea, commander of Birmingham Post No. 1, who outlined the need for a State-wide organization, and promised the full support of his post to any program put out by the association.

Gadsden was represented by T. E. Watford, C. C. Whitehead, W. E. Heaton, and E. A. Rogers, Jr. Mr. Rogers is one of the most experienced shots in the State, and one of the most enthusiastic. He has coached the Alabama civilian team at Camp Perry for the last two years. Messrs. Whitehead and Heaton also are experienced shots. Both of these men are connected with the National Guard at Gadsden. Captain Whitehead promised the use of his armory any time the association decided to hold a shoot in his city.

Montgomery was represented by J. B. Mayson, E. E. Burrows and V. W. Douglas. Mr. Mayson is State Secretary of the N. R. A. and also secretary of the State organization. He has done much hard work in getting this movement started. As State Secretary of the N. R. A. he has organized a number of new clubs in various parts of the State.

Mr. E. E. Burrows is an ex-major of the British Army. He saw extensive service during the World War in Africa and Asia Minor. He has also hunted big game in Africa for a number of years. In addition to his many other accomplishments, he is a master conversationalist. It is a treat to listen to his descriptions of African life and big-game hunting.

Greenville was represented by William Crenshaw, an experienced shot who has "made" Camp Perry a number of times.

Birmingham was represented by Walter J. Hanna, John Wilkins, John O. Cooper, Jr., Harry E. Smith, William Dillard, Hugh Starnes, H. W. G. Thrasher, E. W. McDonald and Lloyd W. Nix. The first three

named men are all experienced shots having shot on the Alabama National Guard teams at the National Matches a number of times. Walter J. Hanna is one of the best shots in the United States.

The Sayre Rifle and Pistol Club was represented by the writer and C. E. Steward. Mr. Steward made the highest score in the tryouts for the civilian team last year. His score was 143 x 150, shooting in three positions, including standing.

Springville was represented by Dr. S. A. Merriam. Dr. Merriam is, perhaps, the most experienced shot in Alabama using the telescope sight.

A tentative organization was formed with the following officers: E. E. Sellers, Adamsville, president; Dr. S. A. Merriam, Springville, vice president; Walter J. Hanna, Birmingham, executive officer; E. A. Rogers, Gadsden, treasurer; J. B. Mayson, Montgomery, secretary; William Crenshaw, Greenville, auditor, and E. E. Burrows, Montgomery, publicity officer.

The State Association agreed to affiliate with the National Rifle Association.

Plans for two matches were made. A 20-shot offhand match will be held at Gadsden in May. A handsome silver trophy and cash prizes will be awarded. The entry fee is \$1. The State Championship Match, to be held at Montgomery in July, will be planned by Colonel Gayle. The Camp Perry civilian team will be selected from the civilians shooting in this event. A splendid silver trophy and cash prizes will be awarded in this event. The entry fee will be announced later. We plan to add one or two more events next year.

## GROUND-HOG HUNT AT TRENTON

THE Trenton Rifle Club, of Trenton, N. J., held its first novelty shoot—a Ground-Hog Shoot—on the range March 26, 1929.

The target, a silhouette of a hog sitting up, was made of dark (mottled) brown semi-cardboard paper. This was lightly pasted by stickers to a grass-green background made from ordinary desk-pad blotters cut to size 7 x 9 inches, the target being 4¼ inches high by 2½ inches wide, extreme dimensions.

Each contestant was permitted to fire five sighting shots, unlimited as to time to sight in his rifle before the actual match began, after which there were no sighting shots.

In the actual match two men fired at one time—on separate targets, of course. Each man with loaded rifle at the command "ready" faced his respective target. In another room one man operated the light switch and had a stop watch. Lights were switched off for 10 seconds, and then on for a period of 5 seconds. During the time the lights were on the competitor raised his rifle, sighted and fired. At the end of 5 seconds the lights went off for 10 seconds and on again for 5 seconds, giving each competitor an opportunity in 10 periods of 5 seconds to fire 10 shots. The period during which lights were off enabled him to work his bolt or if single shot to reload his rifle.

Any .22-caliber rifle and any sights permitted; position strictly offhand; use of sling or other support or palm rest of any kind was prohibited.

The scoring was done by a piece of celluloid lined and circled to indicate the value of shots in the hog which was placed over the silhouette target and so scored—a head or heart shot 5, through backbone 4, stomach 3, etc.

A charge of 10 cents per record target was made, and unlimited re-entry permitted; re-entries limited only to available time. Prizes were offered for first, second and third places.

The match was a success in every respect, except perhaps the scores in some instances disappointed the individuals, but this being an innovation in the activities of the club, such was to be expected. Everyone enjoyed the affair immensely and endorsed the idea. A squirrel shoot will be held in the near future.

W. E. REED, Secy.

## EDISON CLUB COPS FIRST DETROIT TOURNAMENT

SEVENTEEN teams of five men each, and eight men not team members, a total of ninety-three, competed in the First Annual Small-Bore Rifle Match held at the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. range in Detroit on Thursday, April 25, 1929.

The course of fire called for 10 shots sitting and 10 standing, free-rifle standing position, all firing at 60 feet.

The scores:

1. Detroit Edison Rifle and Revolver Club, Team No. 1	870
2. Roosevelt Rifle and Revolver Club, Team No. 1	870
3. Detroit Armory, 125th Infantry, M. N. G.	856
4. Acme Rifle and Revolver Club	836
5. Highland Park Rifle and Revolver Club, Team No. 1	830
6. Burroughs Gun Club, Team No. 1	824
7. Post Office Garage Rifle and Revolver Club	819
8. Roosevelt Rifle and Revolver Club, Team No. 2	815
9. 107th Ordnance Company, M. N. C., Pontiac	806
10. U. S. Marine Reserve, Team No. 1	779
11. Highland Park Rifle and Revolver Club, Team No. 2	775
12. Burroughs Gun Club, Team No. 2	774
13. Northwestern High, R. O. T. C.	770
14. Southwestern High, R. O. T. C.	769
15. Detroit Edison Rifle and Revolver Club, Team No. 2	763
16. Ferndale Rifle and Revolver Club	689
17. U. S. Marine Reserves, Team No. 2	576

Trophy and gold medals to winning team. Silver medals to second team. The trophy awarded will be competed for annually and become the property of any team winning it three times.

## The 10 high individual scores:

1. R. H. Franklin, Detroit Edison	188
2. C. T. Paugh, Highland Park	184
3. C. W. Jones, Acme	184
4. P. D. Foster, Detroit Edison	182
5. Sergt Thelen, 107th Ordnance	181
6. C. M. Gettys, Roosevelt	181
7. W. C. Franke, Roosevelt	179
8. M. E. Vannetter, Detroit Edison	179
9. Lieut. Eagle, 125th Infantry	178
10. W. C. Gray, Roosevelt	177

\* Gold medal.

† Silver medal.

‡ Bronze medal.

## FINAL BULLETINS—N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

BULLETIN NO. 29A—APRIL 15, 1929

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—50 FEET

Conditions—40 shots rapid fire.

Name and address	Score
*1. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex.	389
Colt — Peters.	



2. G. L. Noland, Columbia, Mo. ....	377
Colt auto. .22 — Western.	
3. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa ....	371
Colt auto. .22 — U.S.S.C.	
4. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio ....	369
Colt pistol .22 — Peters.	
5. Harvey B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex. ....	365
Colt auto. .22 — Kleanbore-Palma.	
6. William W. Brotherton, New York, N. Y. ....	321
Colt auto. .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	

## DID NOT FINISH

7. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	
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## BULLETIN NO. 30A—APRIL 15, 1929

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—20 YARDS—20 ENTRIES	
Conditions—40 shots rapid fire.	

Name and address	Score
1. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	384
Colt — Peters.	
2. H. W. Amundsen, Plainfield, N. J. ....	380
Colt auto. .22 — U.S.N.R.A.	
3. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio ....	375
Colt auto. .22 — Kleanbore.	
4. J. W. Aiken, Overly, N. Dak. ....	369
Colt Woodsman — Kleanbore.	
5. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio ....	365
Colt auto. .22 — Peters.	
6. A. F. Fredrick, Kings Mills, Ohio ....	365
Colt Woodsman — Peters T. H.	
7. H. M. Webster, Hartford, Conn. ....	361
Colt auto. .22 — U.S.N.R.A.	
8. Fred B. Monell, Jr., New York, N. Y. ....	361
Colt Woodsman — Rem-Kleanbore.	
9. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H. ....	348
Colt Woodsman — Peters.	
10. S. W. Kirafoe, Redondo Beach, Calif. ....	344
Colt auto. .22 — Win-Stayless.	
11. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio ....	343
Colt auto. .22 — U.S.N.R.A.	
12. H. A. T. Harris, Westfield, N. J. ....	342
Colt Woodsman — Win-Stayless.	
13. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa ....	337
S. & W. .22 — U.S.S.C.	
14. Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass. ....	336
Colt auto. .22 — Win-Prec'n 75.	
15. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans. ....	334
Colt auto. .22 — Western-Marksmen.	

## DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT COMPLETE

16. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio	369
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## DISQUALIFIED—FIRED 10 SHOTS ON EACH TARGET

17. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. W.	
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## NOT REPORTED

18. John M. Mackie, New York, N. Y.	
19. Jules A. Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	
20. Philip P. Quayle, Kings Mills, Ohio.	

## BULLETIN NO. 31A—APRIL 15, 1929

FREE-PISTOL MATCH—50 FEET—10 ENTRIES	
Conditions—40 shots, no time limit.	

Name and address	Score
1. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	531
S. & W. .22 — Peters.	
2. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y. ....	407
S. & W. S. S. .22 — U.S.N.R.A.	
3. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio ....	485
S. & W. .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
4. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Ft. Ontario, N. Y. ....	480
Colt auto. .22 — Kleanbore.	
5. W. W. Brotherton, New York, N. Y. ....	456
Colt auto. .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	
6. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	440
Camp Perry .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	
7. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	423
S. & W. Police Pos. — Western.	
8. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y. ....	390
Colt Off. Police — Peters M. R.	

## NOT REPORTED

9. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.	
10. H. B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	

## BULLETIN NO. 32A—APRIL 15, 1929

FREE-PISTOL MATCH—20 YARDS—16 ENTRIES	
Conditions—60 record shots, no time limit.	

Name and address	Score
1. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	536
S. & W. .22 — Peters.	
2. Sgt. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo. ....	535
Camp Perry Colt .22 — Peters.	
3. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y. ....	510
S. & W. .22 S. S. — U.S.N.R.A.	
4. John W. Fehrmann, Elgin, Ill. ....	507
S. & W. .22 pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
5. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio ....	495
S. & W. .22 — Kleanbore.	
6. Walter Wolf, Chicago, Ill. ....	477
Buchel Tell pistol — 38 Hand Load.	
7. R. O. Phillips, Yonkers, N. Y. ....	476
S. & W. pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
8. Capt. H. C. Griswold, Ft. Leonard Wood, Md. ....	450
Syst-Buchel — U.S.N.R.A.	
9. Lieut. S. R. Hinch, Ft. Leonard Wood, Md. ....	448
Syst-Buchel — U.S.N.R.A.	
10. David Armitage, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	410
S. & W. pistol — Rem-Palma.	
11. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y. ....	375
S. & W. — Kleanbore.	

## NOT REPORTED

12. Foster Hannaford, Jr., St. Paul, Minn.	
13. Raymond J. Brown, South Orange, N. J.	
14. Samuel W. Kirafoe, Redondo Beach, Calif.	
15. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.	
16. John M. Mackie, New York, N. Y.	

## BULLETIN NO. 33A—APRIL 15, 1929

22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—50 FEET—19 ENTRIES	
Conditions—40 record shots slow fire.	

Name and address	Score
1. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	371
S. & W. .22 — Peters.	
2. Dr. A. I. Arneson, Starbuck, Minn. ....	368
Colt auto. .22 — Rem-Palma.	
3. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y. ....	365
S. & W. .22 — U.S.N.R.A.	
4. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Ft. Ontario, N. Y. ....	356
Colt auto. .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
5. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa ....	356
Colt auto. .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	
6. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio ....	355
S. & W. .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
7. George F. Grant, Mill Valley, Calif. ....	349
Colt Camp Perry — U.S.N.R.A.	
8. Carl R. Courtney, Columbia, Mo. ....	338
Colt auto. .22 — No record.	
9. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	338
Colt auto. .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	
10. W. W. Brotherton, New York, N. Y. ....	333
Colt auto. .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	
11. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	331
Camp Perry Colt — Western-Lubaloy.	
12. G. L. Noland, Columbia, Mo. ....	331
Colt auto. .22 — Western.	
13. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	330
S. & W. .38 Special — Western.	
14. Orville Thompson, San Diego, Calif. ....	318
Colt auto. .22 — Peters N. R. A.	
15. S. S. Yeaton, Annapolis, Md. ....	308
Colt Woodsman — U.S.S.C.	

## NOT REPORTED

16. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.	
17. L. C. Turner, Ft. Worth, Tex.	
18. G. O. Greenway, Andover, Mass.	
19. H. B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	

## BULLETIN NO. 34A—APRIL 15, 1929

22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—20 YARDS—29 ENTRIES	
Conditions—40 record shots slow fire.	

Name and address	Score
1. John W. Fehrmann, Elgin, Ill. ....	377
S. & W. .22 pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
2. Sgt. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo. ....	377
Camp Perry Colt — Peters.	
3. M. H. Barnes, Portland, Oreg. ....	369
S. & W. .22 pistol — Western-Marks.	
4. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio ....	365
S. & W. pistol — Kleanbore.	
5. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio ....	362
S. & W. — Rem-Kleanbore.	
6. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	362
S. & W. .22 pistol — Peters.	
7. M. D. McVey, San Francisco, Calif. ....	361
S. & W. .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
8. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y. ....	358
S. & W. .22 pistol — N. R. A.	
9. James F. McCue, San Francisco, Calif. ....	353
S. & W. Straight-Line — Rem-Kleanbore.	
10. Hatton J. Martin, Monterey, Calif. ....	352
Colt auto. .22 — U.S.N.R.A.	
11. John D. Millikin, San Francisco, Calif. ....	352
S. & W. .22 — Remington.	
12. J. W. Aiken, Overly, N. Dak. ....	346
Colt Camp Perry — Kleanbore.	
13. Hubert W. Amundsen, Plainfield, N. J. ....	345
Colt Camp Perry — U.S.N.R.A.	
14. George H. Keyes, Boston, Mass. ....	338
S. & W. .22 pistol — U.S.S.C.	
15. H. A. T. Harris, Westfield, N. J. ....	328
S. & W. Straight-Line — Win-Stayless.	
16. Fred B. Monell, Jr., New York, N. Y. ....	328
Colt Woodsman pistol — Western-Lubaloy.	
17. Lt. Col. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla. ....	319
Camp Perry Colt .22 — Peters.	
18. John J. Bittens, Cleveland, Ohio ....	318
S. & W. Straight-Line — Kleanbore-Palma.	
19. Oscar P. Peterson, Jamestown, N. Y. ....	315
Colt auto. .22 — Kleanbore.	
20. David Armitage, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	311
Colt Camp Perry — Rem-Kleanbore.	

## DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

21. George T. Grant, Mill Valley, Calif.	
22. Oscar C. Eldman, Belleville, Ill.	

## NOT REPORTED

23. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H.	
24. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.	
25. Jules A. Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	
26. John M. Mackie, New York, N. Y.	
27. A. H. Amick, Jr., Cumberland, Md.	
28. Raymond J. Brown, South Orange, N. J.	
29. Capt. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn.	

## BULLETIN NO. 35A—APRIL 17, 1929

N. R. A. INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP—50 FEET	
Conditions—10 shots slow fire; 10 shots timed fire, and 10 shots rapid fire.	

Name and address	Score
1. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y. ....	291
Colt auto. .22 pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
2. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	286
S. & W. and Colt — Peters.	
3. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Ft. Ontario, N. Y. ....	282
Colt auto. Woodsman .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
4. Capt. W. J. Weston, New York, N. Y. ....	279
Colt auto. pistol .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
5. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa ....	277
Colt auto. pistol .22 — Western-Lubaloy.	
6. W. W. Brotherton, New York, N. Y. ....	274
Colt auto. .22 pistol — Western-Lubaloy.	

7. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	264
S. & W. .38 Police Rev. — Western.	
8. G. L. Noland, Columbia, Mo. ....	263
Colt auto. pistol .22 — Western.	
9. H. B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex. ....	263
Colt auto. pistol .22 — Kleanbore-Palma.	
10. Riley M. Diener, Elkhart, Ind. ....	262
Colt auto. pistol .22 — Rem-Kleanbore.	
11. George T. Grant, Mill Valley, Calif. ....	261
Colt Woodsman pistol — Rem-Palma.	
12. S. S. Yeaton, Annapolis, Md. ....	249
Colt Woodsman pistol — U.S.S.C.	
13. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	247
S. & W. .38 Special rev. — Western-Lubaloy.	
14. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y. ....	241
S. & W. — Kleanbore.	
15. J. L. Stearns, Jr., State College, Pa. ....	214
Colt auto. .22 pistol — Western.	
16. Dr. James H. McTague, Calais, Me. ....	184
S. & W. revolver — Rem-Kleanbore.	

## NOT REPORTED

17. Capt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	
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## BULLETIN NO. 36A—APRIL 17, 1929

N. R. A. INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP—20 YARDS	
Conditions—10 shots slow fire; 10 shots timed fire, and 10 shots rapid fire.	

Name and address	Score
1. Capt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. ....	291
Camp Perry and Colt .22 — Kleanbore.	
2. L. W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa ....	285
S. & W. Beckert Model .22 — Rem-Palma.	
3. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y. ....	283
Colt auto. .22 pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
4. J. W. Aiken, Overly, N. Dak. ....	280
Colt Perry & Woodsman — Rem-Kleanbore.	
5. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	279
S. & W. and Colt — Peters.	
6. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio ....	276
Colt auto. .22 — Kleanbore.	
7. Hubert W. Amundsen, Plainfield, N. J. ....	270
Colt auto. .22 pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
8. Fred B. Monell, Jr., New York, N. Y. ....	270
Colt Woodsman — Rem-K. B.	
9. H. M. Webster, Hartford, Conn. ....	269
Colt auto. pistol — U.S.N.R.A.	
10. Riley M. Diener, Elkhart, Ind. ....	263
Colt auto. .22 pistol — Rem-K. B.	
11. H. A. Harris, Westfield, N. J. ....	263
Colt Woodsman pistol — No record.	
12. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa ....	259
S. & W. M. and P. .38 Special — U.S.S.C.	
13. Lt. Col. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla. ....	258
Colt auto. .22 pistol — Peters.	
14. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H. ....	253
Colt auto. Woodsman — Peters.	
15. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y. ....	243
S. & W. .22/32 — Kleanbore.	

## DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT RETURNED

16. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.	
17. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. Mex. (fired 10 shots on each target).	

## NOT REPORTED

18. Willis M. Aiken, Jamestown, N. Y.	
19. John M. Mackie, New York, N. Y.	

## BULLETIN NO. 37—APRIL 29, 1929

TYRO TEAM MATCH—50 FEET—26 ENTRIES	
Conditions—30 shots prone; each man.	

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Alta Dist. Rifle Club, Dinuba, Calif. ....	492	492	496	1,480
2. Silver City Gun Club, Meriden, Conn. ....	490	489	490	1,469
3. Univ. of Cincinnati Freshman Team, Ohio. ....	491	488	490	1,469
4. Des Moines Rifle & Rev. Club, Des Moines, Iowa. ....	491	489	489	1,469
5. Centennial Jr. Rifle Club, Highland Park, Ill. ....	490	491	487	1,468
6. West Point Rifle Club, West Point, N. Y. ....	487	492	488	1,467
7. Morris Rifle Club, Morris, Minn. ....	488	492	485	1,465
8. Grover Clever H. S. R. Club, St. Louis, Mo. ....	486	483	485	1,454
9. Legion Rifle Club, Arkansas City, Kans. ....	478	487	487	1,452
10. Fresno H. S. Rifle Team, Fresno, Calif. ....	485	480	487	1,452
11. M. I. T. Freshman Rifle Team, Cambridge, Mass. ....	483	486	482	1,451
12. New Britain Rifle Club, New Britain, Conn. ....	485	482	483	1,450
13. Lufbery Rifle Club, Wallingford, Conn. ....	485	482	482	1,449
14. Sterling Rifle Club, Sterling, Colo. ....	480	483	483	1,446
15. Jerome Rifle Club, Jerome, Idaho ....	479	482	484	1,445
16. Lufbery Rifle Team No. 2, Wallingford, Conn. ....	481	482	481	1,444
17. Lake Region Rifle Club, Devils Lake, N. Dak. ....	485	482	477	1,444
18. N. Y. Stock Exch. R. Team, New York, N. Y. ....	477	477	483	1,437
19. Wilkes-Barre Rifle Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....	467	484	480	1,431
20. Erasmus Hall H. S. R. T., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	473	478	475	1,426
21. New Bedford Rifle Club, New Bedford, Mass. ....	472	480	472	1,424
22. Rippowam Rifle Club, Stamford, Conn. ....	464	477	479	1,420
23. Mpls. Girls' Rifle Club, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	470	473	475	1,418

24. Silver City Gun Club, Meriden, Conn. ....	469	462	467	1,398
25. New Bedford R. C. No. 2, New Bedford, Mass. ....	439	429	424	1,292

DID NOT FINISH

26. Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn. ....				
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## BULLETIN NO. 38—APRIL 29, 1929

## TYRO TEAM MATCH—75 FEET—10 ENTRIES

Conditions—30 shots prone, each man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Alta Dist. Rifle Club, Dinuba, Calif. ....	493	494	496	1,483
2. Ft. Worth Rifle Club, Ft. Worth, Tex. ....	492	493	494	1,479
3. Marin Rifle Club, Fairfax, Calif. ....	495	491	490	1,476
4. Spang-Chalfant R. Club, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	488	489	494	1,471
5. Hawthorne Gun Club, Chicago, Ill. ....	478	482	484	1,444
6. Toledo R. and P. Club, Toledo, Ohio ....	481	479	479	1,439
7. Union City Rifle Club, Union City, N. J. ....	474	482	481	1,437
8. Mt. Vernon R. & R. Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. ....	476	473	482	1,431
9. Greybull Rifle Club, Greybull, Wyo. ....	469	477	475	1,421
10. Hawthorne Club for Girls, Chicago, Ill. ....	477	473	468	1,418

## BULLETIN NO. 39—MAY 6, 1929

## CIVILIAN INTERCLUB—ANY SIGHTS—50 FEET—9 ENTRIES

Conditions—3 stages—10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Shoshoni Rifle Club, Shoshoni, Wyo. ....	992	980	954	1,926
2. N. & W. Ry. Y.M.C.A. R.C., Portsmouth, Ohio ....	983	966	945	2,894
3. Frankford Arsenal R. C., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	982	968	944	2,894
4. Ames Faculty Rifle Club, Ames, Iowa ....	979	963	948	2,890
5. Deerfield Gun Club, Kings Mills, Ohio ....	983	963	942	2,888
6. Business Men's R. Club, Columbus, Ohio ....	973	963	934	2,870
7. Tulsa Rifle Club, Tulsa, Okla. ....	981	962	923	2,866
8. Spokane Rifle Club, Spokane, Wash. ....	969	960	918	2,847

NOT REPORTED

9. Ashland Rifle and Pistol Club, Ashland, Ohio.	
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## BULLETIN NO. 40—MAY 6, 1929

## CIVILIAN INTERCLUB—ANY SIGHTS—75 FEET

Conditions—3 stages—10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Brattleboro Rifle Club, Brattleboro, Vt. ....	988	978	950	2,916
2. Hawthorne Gun Club, Chicago, Ill. ....	990	977	947	2,914
3. Rodeo Rifle Club, Pasadena, Calif. ....	983	966	951	2,900
4. Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn. ....	978	963	954	2,895
5. Dayton R. & R. Club, Dayton, Ohio ....	983	972	930	2,885
6. Portland Rifle Club, Portland, Oreg. ....	987	949	941	2,877
7. Toledo R. & P. Club, Toledo, Ohio ....	979	959	935	2,873
8. Ridgeville Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill. ....	964	956	949	2,869
9. Ill. Bell Tel. Gun Club, Chicago, Ill. ....	968	963	927	2,858
10. Frankford Arsenal R. C., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	978	952	927	2,857
11. Long Beach Rifle Club, Long Beach, Calif. ....	974	949	926	2,849
12. Bridgeport Rifle Club, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	975	950	924	2,849
13. Y.M.C.A. R.C. of Oranges, Orange, N. J. ....	970	952	906	2,828
14. Brooklyn Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	956	933	916	2,805
15. Brattleboro R. Club No. 2, Brattleboro, Vt. ....	964	938	880	2,782
16. Rochester Rifle Club, Rochester, N. Y. ....	946	913	898	2,737
17. Louisville Nat. R. Club, Louisville, Ky. ....	938	925	868	2,731
18. Claremont Sportsmen's Club, Claremont, N. H. ....	845	759	786	2,390

NOT REPORTED

19. Perth Amboy Rifle Club, Perth Amboy, N. J.	
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## BULLETIN NO. 41—MAY 6, 1929

## CIVILIAN INTERCLUB—METALLIC SIGHTS—50 FEET

Conditions—3 stages—10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn. ....	976	946	930	2,852
2. Alta Dist. Rifle Club, Dinuba, Calif. ....	966	962	921	2,849
3. Seattle Rifle and Rev. C., Seattle, Wash. ....	967	948	915	2,830
4. Livermore Rifle Club, Livermore, Colo. ....	968	942	911	2,821
5. 138th Inf. Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo. ....	963	941	911	2,815
6. Manchester Post R. Club, Manchester, Iowa ....	973	945	894	2,812
7. Des Moines R. and R. C., Des Moines, Iowa ....	959	925	910	2,794
8. N. Y. Stock Exch. R. C., New York, N. Y. ....	960	905	898	2,763
9. Silver City Gun Club, Meriden, Conn. ....	948	922	874	2,744
10. Nemadji Rifle Club, Superior, Wis. ....	931	922	876	2,729
11. Plymouth Rifle Club, Plymouth, Wis. ....	959	924	846	2,729
12. Joliet Rifle Club, Joliet, Ill. ....	945	923	859	2,727
13. Ladysmith Rifle Club, Ladysmith, Wis. ....	902	906	870	2,678

## BULLETIN NO. 42—MAY 6, 1929

## CIVILIAN INTERCLUB—METALLIC SIGHTS—75 FEET—3 ENTRIES

Conditions—3 stages—10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Roberts Island R. Club, Stockton, Calif. ....	982	963	949	2,894
2. Alta Dist. Rifle Club, Dinuba, Calif. ....	972	959	918	2,849
3. Toledo Rifle and P. Club, Toledo, Ohio ....	961	955	894	2,810

## BULLETIN NO. 43—MAY 6, 1929

## FRESHMAN TEAM MATCH

Conditions—30 shots, 3 positions, each man.

College and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. ....	972	901	813	2,686
2. West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. ....	963	885	784	2,632
3. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. ....	972	889	763	2,624
4. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio ....	929	886	786	2,601
5. University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. ....	957	838	756	2,551
6. Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. ....	966	829	657	2,452
7. University of Maryland, College Park, Md. ....	963	839	642	2,444
8. Cleveland School of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio ....	821	735	460	2,016

## BULLETIN NO. 44—APRIL 24, 1929

## MILITARY COMPANY TEAM MATCH—DIVISION A

Conditions—Military course; metallic sights.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Troop C, 110th Cav., Boston, Mass. ....	942	922	845	497	3,206

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. A, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y. ....	948	933	920	500	3,301
2. Co. A, 1st Engrs., Ft. Hancock, N. Y. ....	943	924	883	499	3,249
3. Co. F, 174th Inf., Buffalo, N. Y. ....	949	941	840	500	3,230
4. Co. E, 174th Inf., Jamestown, N. Y. ....	931	917	871	500	3,219
5. Medical Detachment, 212th C. A., N. Y. ....	939	910	868	495	3,212
6. Co. A, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. ....	932	904	830	498	3,164
7. Co. E, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. ....	925	881	773	497	3,076

NOT REPORTED

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
8. 165th Infantry, New York, N. Y.					

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. D, 121st Engrs., Washington, D. C. ....	957	953	898	500	3,306
2. 8th Co. U. S. Nav. Acad., Annapolis, Md. ....	962	937	898	500	3,297
3. Hdqrs. and Serv. Co., 121st Engrs., D. C. ....	943	933	904	500	3,280
4. Basic School, Mar. Bks., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	948	930	862	500	3,240
5. Co. B, 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va. ....	968	936	828	500	3,232
6. Co. A, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md. ....	955	912	862	499	3,228
7. Co. E, 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va. ....	960	913	818	500	3,191
8. State Staff, N. G. Arm., Washington, D. C. ....	929	918	837	498	3,182
9. Co. C, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md. ....	946	889	815	500	3,150
10. Co. D, N. G. Armory, Washington, D. C. ....	924	914	815	496	3,149

11. Co. B, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md. ....	947	896	770	498	3,111
12. Co. A, 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va. ....	922	901	764	494	3,081

## 4TH CORPS AREA

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. L, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. ....	931	911	874	500	3,216
2. Hdqrs. Co., 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. ....	933	899	865	500	3,197
3. Co. G, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. ....	926	903	826	499	3,154
4. Co. F, 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga. ....	916	903	831	498	3,148
5. Co. B, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga. ....	917	884	841	495	3,137
6. Co. I, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. ....	940	875	828	494	3,137
7. Co. A, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga. ....	933	887	813	491	3,124
8. Co. G, 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga. ....	918	867	811	494	3,090
9. Co. K, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. ....	914	899	757	496	3,066
10. Hdqrs. Co., 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga. ....	920	853	760	494	3,027
11. Co. C, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga. ....	895	845	800	484	3,024
12. Co. I, 22nd Inf., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. ....	865	864	799	492	3,020
13. Co. F, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. ....	897	877	739	489	3,002
14. Co. E, 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga. ....	900	849	744	493	2,986
15. Troop F, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. ....	877	848	730	492	2,947
16. Service Co., 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga. ....	871	841	735	485	2,932
17. Ft. Screven, Ga. ....	877	812	757	481	2,927
18. Troop E, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. ....	827	809	710	492	2,838
19. M. G. Troop, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. ....	796	761	588	470	2,615

NOT REPORTED

20. Co. I, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.	
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## 5TH CORPS AREA

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. E, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky. ....	962	938	870	500	3,270
2. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio ....	944	926	878	498	3,246
3. Co. G, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky. ....	950	925	871	500	3,246
4. Co. F, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky. ....	940	920	853	499	3,212
5. Co. B, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky. ....	943	931	833	500	3,207
6. Co. C, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky. ....	913	871	778	496	3,057
7. Service Co., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky. ....	865	873	770	494	3,002

## 6TH CORPS AREA

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. E, 132nd Inf., Chicago, Ill. ....	912	852	932	499	3,195
2. Co. C, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. ....	926	895	805	497	3,123
3. Co. I, 29th Inf., Elgin, Ill. ....	930	880	809	496	3,115
4. Co. B, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. ....	917	871	768	497	3,053
5. Co. A, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. ....	905	853	775	500	3,033

NOT REPORTED

6. Service Co., 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	
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## 7TH CORPS AREA

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. K, 205th Inf., Morris, Minn. ....	977	929	904	500	3,310
2. Co. A, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn. ....	948	918	860	500	3,226
3. Co. B, 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr. ....	932	915	876	500	3,223
4. Co. C, 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr. ....	951	928	835	500	3,214
5. Co. E, 17th Inf., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa ....	927	908	835	500	3,168
6. Co. E, 17th Inf., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa ....	949	913	806	497	3,165
7. Co. G, 17th Inf., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa ....	926	893	805	492	3,116

## 8TH CORPS AREA

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. A, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	941	926	872	499	3,238
2. Co. C, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	948	924	862	499	3,233
3. Co. E, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	934	931	834	499	3,198
4. Co. I, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	935	920	829	499	3,183
5. Co. F, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	925	906	837	496	3,164
6. Co. K, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	901	876	842	498	3,117
7. Co. L, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	921	878	805	495	3,099
8. Co. I, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. ....	907	875	784	496	3,062



## BULLETIN NO. 47—APRIL 29, 1929

## PISTOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—20 YARDS

Conditions—10 shots slow fire; 10 shots timed fire; 10 shots rapid fire; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. The Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif. . . . .	449	451	441	1,341
2. Univ. of Mo. Rifle Team, Columbia, Mo. . . . .	408	468	458	1,334
3. Toledo R. and Pistol Club, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	417	433	405	1,255

## BULLETIN NO. 48—MAY 6, 1929

## INTERSCHOLASTIC TYRO TEAM MATCH—5 ENTRIES

Conditions—30 record shots prone, each man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif. . . . .	490	488	491	1,469
2. Porterville Union H. School, Porterville, Calif. . . . .	489	478	490	1,457
3. Grover Clev. H. School, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	484	474	478	1,436
4. West Central Sch. of Agri., Morris, Minn. . . . .	477	478	478	1,433
5. Poly. Prep. City Day Sch., Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	477	477	472	1,426

## NEW YORK STATE SHOOT JUNE 9-15

The annual historic matches of the New York State Rifle Association will be held on the State rifle ranges at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., June 9 to 15, inclusive. Ever since these matches were taken over by New Yorkers and run at Peekskill they have improved both in number of entries and expeditious manner in which they have been run off. Nearly all the regimental National Guard teams from the Empire State participate in these matches. Some years the Marine Corps drop in, and last year the U. S. Military Academy sent over a squad to join up with the militiamen and civilians.

The officers of the Association headed by Lieut. Col. George H. Johnson as president, Lieut. Col. Reginald H. Sayre, Gen. George R. Dyer, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, A. L. A. Himmelwright and Joseph E. Silliman as vice presidents, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet, treasurer, and Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, executive officer, spare nothing to put all matches over on time, with good markers, good scorers, etc.

Many of the names of the great illustrious rifle shots, both in and out of the service, are engraved on all these trophies, which have been in annual competition since 1904.

Interspersed with these matches are the annual State matches for New York National Guard members only, but during such times targets are available for practice to visiting teams or individuals.

All individuals or teams are given quarters and issued, without charge, coats and blankets. A caterer runs a good mess for the riflemen, in camp, at \$1.50 per day. The hours for the matches is daylight-saving time.

## THE PROGRAM

## FIRST DAY—SUNDAY, JUNE 9

Match	Range	Hour
Members . . . . .	200 yards	8:00 p. m.

## SECOND DAY—MONDAY, JUNE 10

Match	Range	Hour
Old Guard Trophy . . . . .	200 yards	8:00 a. m.
Company Team . . . . .	200 yards	9:00 a. m.
Company Team . . . . .	500 yards	10:00 a. m.
Company Team . . . . .	600 yards	11:00 a. m.
Cruikshank Trophy . . . . .	200 yards	1:00 p. m.
Cruikshank Trophy . . . . .	500 yards	2:30 p. m.
Cruikshank Trophy . . . . .	600 yards	4:00 p. m.

## THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 11

Match	Range	Hour
McAlpin Trophy . . . . .	200 yards	8:00 a. m.
McAlpin Trophy . . . . .	600 yards	9:30 a. m.
McAlpin Trophy . . . . .	1,000 yards	11:00 a. m.
Wingate . . . . .	200 yards	2:00 p. m.
Rogers . . . . .	600 yards	3:00 p. m.

## FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

Match	Hour
71st Regiment, First Stage . . . . .	3:00 p. m.

## FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 13

Match	Hour
71st Regiment, Second Stage . . . . .	10:00 a. m.

## SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Match	Range	Hour
Roe . . . . .	1,000 yards	2:00 p. m.

## CORRECTIONS—N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

THE following corrections of official bulletins which have appeared in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN are announced for the information of all concerned:

Michael J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y., previously announced as the winner of the Tyro Rapid-Fire Pistol Match at 50 feet (Bulletin No. 23), has been disqualified. Mr. Reilly had won an N. R. A. competition medal prior to the firing of this match, and was not, therefore, eligible to compete in tyro events. He states that he entered the match through error. The winning medal for this match is being awarded Howard D. Fashbaugh, of Monroe, Mich., and all other competitors have been moved up accordingly.

Firing under a misinterpretation of conditions not realized until after the official bulletins had been published by the N. R. A., Mr. George Wilkinson, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been disqualified in both the Two-Man Team Match at 75 feet (Bulletin No. 36), and the Individual Any-Sights Gallery Championship at 75 feet (Bulletin No. 34). Following the N. R. A.'s usual investigation, this gentleman's scores were thrown out at his own request. The place competition medals to which he was entitled according to the bulletins have been awarded to No. 11 competitors in each match.

## SUCCESSFUL GALLERY SHOOT AT ONTARIO

THE first gallery shoot ever held on the west coast was recently fired at Ontario, Calif. Many of the best shooters in southern California were there. The matches started promptly at 9:30 in the morning, and shooting continued until 10 in the evening. The range accommodated 29 shooters, and 26 shooters entered and took part in the shooting.

Upshaw shot two successive possibles sitting, one in the four-position match and one in the sitting match. There were three possibles at the sitting position. Kanagy came up from San Diego to win the four-position match over Upshaw by one point. All of the most active clubs were well represented and there were three teams entered in the team match.

Shooting was at 50 feet, except in the Underwood Match, in which Mr. A. A. Underwood donated the trophy cup. This match was shot at 50 yards indoors. Mr. Underwood has probably done more for rifle-shoot-

- Co. I, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. . . . . 897 859 785 491 3,032
- Co. B, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. . . . . 904 869 749 497 3,019
- Co. G, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. . . . . 896 844 767 494 3,001

## NOT REPORTED

- Co. F, 9th Infantry, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

## 9TH CORPS AREA

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	Total score
1. Co. K, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah . . . . .	968	945	913	500	3,326
2. Co. E, 4th Inf., Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash. . . . .	956	951	900	500	3,307
3. Co. I, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	964	946	891	500	3,301
4. Co. A, 184th Inf., Turlock, Calif. . . . .	964	938	897	500	3,299
5. Co. L, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	949	941	893	500	3,283
6. Co. I, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah . . . . .	956	937	864	500	3,257
7. Hdqrs. Co., 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	956	925	870	500	3,251
8. Co. F, 4th Inf., Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash. . . . .	944	929	877	500	3,250
9. Co. C, 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont. . . . .	955	918	873	500	3,246
10. Co. C, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	947	933	833	499	3,212
11. Co. A, 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont. . . . .	942	922	841	499	3,204
12. Co. D, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	944	915	837	500	3,196
13. Troop F, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey . . . . .	944	902	853	493	3,192
14. Co. A, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	950	926	816	500	3,192
15. Co. A, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	937	919	834	500	3,190
16. Co. E, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	945	918	815	500	3,178
17. Co. B, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	938	926	807	500	3,171
18. Co. K, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	928	926	806	500	3,160
19. Co. I, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	925	914	820	500	3,159
20. M. G. Troop, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey . . . . .	928	899	832	494	3,153
21. Co. F, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	909	913	817	498	3,137
22. Co. C, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	915	899	815	500	3,129
23. Co. F, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah . . . . .	931	886	813	498	3,128
24. Hdqrs. Co., 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey . . . . .	936	869	818	497	3,120
25. Troop A, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey . . . . .	896	887	822	496	3,101
26. Co. B, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	893	890	802	496	3,081
27. Co. L, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	907	915	764	500	3,076
28. Co. E, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah . . . . .	912	895	759	490	3,056
29. Co. G, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	926	881	737	498	3,042
30. Service Co., 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	886	849	758	493	2,986
31. Co. E, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Fran. . . . .	903	844	707	488	2,942

## NOT REPORTED

- Troop B, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
- Co. E, 7th Inf., Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska.
- Co. C, 4th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont.

## BULLETIN NO. 45—APRIL 29, 1929

## MILITARY COMPANY .22 PISTOL TEAM MATCH—10 ENTRIES

Conditions—10 shots slow fire; 10 shots timed fire; 10 shots rapid fire; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Hdqrs. Co., 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	398	450	414	1,262
2. Co. D, 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont. . . . .	400	425	419	1,244
3. Co. M, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah . . . . .	361	437	402	1,200
4. Co. A, 1st Engrs., Ft. Hancock, N. J. . . . .	355	423	419	1,196
5. Co. D, 4th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	378	421	397	1,194
6. Co. H, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah . . . . .	380	414	398	1,192
7. Co. M, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. . . . .	356	433	370	1,159
8. Co. D, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. . . . .	355	393	379	1,127
9. Co. H, 16th Inf., Fort Jay, N. Y. . . . .	382	349	387	1,118
10. Hdqrs. Co., 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. . . . .	339	380	379	1,098

## BULLETIN NO. 46—APRIL 29, 1929

## PISTOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—50 FEET—2 ENTRIES

Conditions—10 shots slow fire; 10 shots timed fire; 10 shots rapid fire; per man.

Organization and address	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total score
1. Univ. of Mo. Rifle Team, Columbia, Mo. . . . .	398	463	459	1,320
2. Brooklyn Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	395	440	402	1,237



ing, particularly the encouragement of the iron-sights game, than any man in this country.

Winners of the two principal events and their scores follow:

Four-Position Match	Underwood 50-Yard Match
1. Kanagy ..... 384	1. Batchelor ..... 196
2. Upshur ..... 384	2. Nelson ..... 195
3. Joy ..... 380	3. Dizert ..... 195
4. Du Nah ..... 379	4. Kanagy ..... 195
5. Nelson ..... 372	5. Marleau ..... 194

### MASSACHUSETTS RIFLEMEN ATTENTION!

IN CONNECTION with the fight which it was necessary for the shooters of the State of Massachusetts to wage against the malicious anti-firearms bill at the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature, we are publishing below a list showing the members of the House of Representatives at Boston who voted on this legislation. The Representatives listed under "Yeas" were favorable to the bill, which represented the climax of all anti-firearms legislation yet introduced in the United States. The men listed under "Nays" opposed the bill and deserve the appreciation of the sportsmen of the State. This list is published for the information of all shooters in the State of Massachusetts, with the idea that they may desire to have the information in connection with future campaigns for re-election by members of the House. It is entirely possible that some of the men who were favorable to this bill can be converted to your way of thinking if you take the matter up with them in a sane and intelligent way between now and the next meeting of the Legislature.

#### YEAS

Barker, Elliott R.  
Barker, William H.  
Barnet, Philip  
Birmingham, Leo M.  
Brennan, James M.  
Carr, Thomas H.  
Casson, Abraham B.  
Cavanagh, Charles T.  
Cawley, Edward M.  
Clark, Francis P.  
Connolly, John P.  
Creed, William C.  
Cronin, Timothy J.  
Crowley, Frank D.  
Dailey, Francis D.  
Derham, John S.  
Dever, Paul A.  
Dargin, Eugene P.  
Dussault, Felix J.  
Finnegan, Joseph  
Ford, John  
Ganley, Arthur F.  
Hearn, William H.  
Hickey, Francis J.  
Hickey, William P.  
Higgins, John P.  
Jones, John A.  
Jones, William A.  
Jordan, Michael H.  
Kearney, Francis  
Keating, William H.  
Kelley, Edward J.

#### NAYS

Achin, Henry, Jr.  
Adams, Harry L.  
Akeroyd, William A.  
Ames, Charles W.  
Anderson, George P.  
Babcock, Josiah Jr.  
Baker, William B.  
Baldwin, William A.  
Barrows, Mary Livermore  
Bateman, Thomas R.  
Bell, Malcolm L.  
Bigelow, Albert P.  
Boardman, Seth H.  
Brainerd, Frank A.  
Brickett, Edgar T.  
Briggs, George E.  
Brooks, George F.  
Brooks, Martha N.  
Brown, Harry Dunlap  
Bullock, Albert W.

Kennedy, Thomas S.  
Lane, Thomas J.  
Logan, Joseph A.  
Lyons, John P.  
Mahoney, John V.  
McCarthy, Dennis F.  
McCarthy, William H.  
McDonough, Timothy J.  
McFarland, Frank J.  
McMorrow, William M.  
McNulty, Anthony A.  
Meehan, James P.  
Menzie, William A.  
Mullen, Luke D.  
Nestor, Patrick F.  
O'Connor, Daniel W.  
O'Connor, Ignatius J.  
Parr, Charles L.  
Pratt, C. F. Nelson  
Rafter, Francis E.  
Reardon, John J.  
Roach, Joseph N.  
Sawyer, Roland D.  
Slowey, Charles H.  
Smith, B. Farnham  
Sullivan, Charles S., Jr.  
Sullivan, Lewis S., Jr.  
Twohig, James J.  
Welsh, Patrick J.  
White, Joseph C.  
Zack, Michael

Burgess, Arthur I.  
Burgess, John K.  
Burgin, Thomas S.  
Burrows, Marion Cowan  
Butler, Fred L.  
Cahill, Horace T.  
Caldwell, Henry W.  
Casey, William  
Chase, Chester W.  
Chevalier, Charles D.  
Clemens, Maynard E. S.  
Coakley, Daniel J.  
Coffey, James S.  
Crockwell, Richard D.  
Crosby, Arthur P.  
Damon, Charles R.  
Day, Harry E.  
Day, W. Taylor  
Dean, Ernest J.  
Dearborn, Hiram N.  
DesChenes, Louis N. M.  
Dewar, Burt  
Donaldson, M. Sylvia  
Dow, Robert W.  
Doyle, Anthony R.  
Ellenwood, Louis  
Erickson, Sven A.  
Estabrook, Archibald M.  
Fall, Howard  
Fox, Isidore H.  
Gaffney, John P.  
Gallagher, Owen A.  
Garofano, Tony A.  
Gilman, George A.  
Gravel, Emile J.  
Gray, Lewis S.  
Hackett, John J.  
Hagan, James E.  
Halliwell, John  
Hansen, Arthur A.  
Healy, Jeremiah J.  
Holden, Charles S.  
Holmes, Charles H.  
Holmes, John  
Holmes, Newland H.  
Hosie, Horace W.  
Hutchinson, Fred A.  
Ingalls, Alfred W.  
Irwin, John J.  
Jewett, Victor Francis  
Jones, Arthur W.

63 Yeas

McLeod, George  
Nutting, Edward H.  
Olander, Edwin L.  
Otis, Ralph E.  
Pehrason, Herman  
Perry, Francis H.  
Perry, Joseph Earl  
Petersen, Tycho M.  
Portmore, Thomas G.  
Potter, Albert L.  
Power, Edgar F.  
Powers, Frank A.  
Rolander, Victor E.  
Sandberg, Edward J.  
Sauter, John  
Shattuck, Henry L.  
Shaylor, Charles H.  
Sims, Leslie W.  
Sisson, Harry D.  
Snow, Dexter A.  
Snow, H. Merton  
Snow, Norman L.  
Spear, Elmer E.  
Squires, Arthur T.  
Stacy, Philip H.  
Stacy, Richard H.  
Standish, Lemuel W.  
Staves, Edward W.  
Stevens, Ralph  
Stone, Joseph F.  
Swan, Clyde H.  
Swanson, Martin  
Teale, Frank A.  
Thomas, William F., Jr.  
Thomas, William R.  
Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.  
Wadsworth, Eliot  
Walker, Wilford A.  
Ward, Ira C.  
Washburn, Kendrick H.  
Washburn, Slater  
Webber, Harold B.  
Webster, Louis A.  
Wellen, William H.  
Wetherbee, Ler L.  
Whidden, Renton  
Williams, Sydney M.  
Wilson, John C.  
Woelke, Carl A.  
Woolfenden, Lawrence T.  
Youngman, Arthur L.

142 Nays

### IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY WINS N.R.A. NATIONAL INTER COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE Varsity Rifle Team of the State University of Iowa led the field of college teams which fired in the Sectional Shoulder-to-Shoulder Championship Matches on April 13. Iowa turned in the excellent team total of 1,365 x 1,500.

West Virginia University, the runner-up team, with a score of 1,358, was the next best team, while the Varsity at Carnegie Institute of Technology placed third, with a score of 1,352. The United States Naval Academy, Virginia Military Institute, Pennsylvania State College, University of Maryland and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were the other teams that broke 1,300. These finished in the order named.

The 1929 Sectional Intercollegiate Matches were the second annual competitions for national supremacy among college rifle teams through the medium of shoulder-to-shoulder competition. The matches this year were fired at St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston and Washington, D. C. All firing was supervised by N. R. A. officials, conditions of each being exactly the same. Scores from all sectional shoots counted in the National Championship. The match at Boston drew ten entries from the New England and Eastern States area. Seven colleges were present at the Washington, D. C., match, and six at Pittsburgh, while the Sectional Championship for Missouri Valley and the Big Ten, which was held in St. Louis, accommodated the other five entrants.

Course of fire for the Intercollegiate Championship was the official College Course, namely: 10 record shots in each of three

positions—prone, kneeling and standing.

Total scores and standing of all teams which fired in the sectional matches follow:

College	Score
1. State University of Iowa .....	1,365
2. West Virginia University .....	1,358
3. Carnegie Institute of Technology .....	1,352
4. U. S. Naval Academy .....	1,349
5. Virginia Military Institute .....	1,345
6. Pennsylvania State College .....	1,324
7. University of Maryland .....	1,304
8. Massachusetts Institute of Tech. ....	1,303
9. Columbia University .....	1,288
10. University of Missouri .....	1,287
11. City College of New York .....	1,284
12. University of Nebraska .....	1,279
13. George Washington University .....	1,274
14. Syracuse University .....	1,270
15. University of Pennsylvania .....	1,267
16. Drexel Institute .....	1,266
17. Washington University .....	1,260
18. Kansas Agricultural College .....	1,257
19. University of Cincinnati .....	1,256
20. Cornell University .....	1,254
21. Worcester Polytechnic Institute .....	1,254
22. University of Pittsburgh .....	1,245
23. Norwich University .....	1,232
24. Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute .....	1,222
25. Johns Hopkins University .....	1,207
26. New York University .....	1,167
27. Boston University .....	1,167
28. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute .....	1,150

### WESTRIC CONTINUES TO LEAD RIFLEMAN TROPHY MATCH

PRACTICALLY doubling its score of last month, the Westric Rifle Club, of Chicago, has piled up a comfortable lead in the American Rifleman Trophy Match. The race, however, was a neck-and-neck one until almost press time. Latest reports show that twenty-four more clubs have entered the contest during the past thirty days, and those already competing have been steadily increasing their scores.

The Ogilvie Rifle Club, of Ogilvie, Minn., the closest contender to the Westric Club for two months, still maintains second place, while the Roberts Island Rifle Club has been forced to accede a notch to another California contingent, the Junior Mechanics Rifle and Pistol Club, which achieved third position by amassing a total of 51 points to date. Eastern sportsmen are endeavoring to uphold their section against the Westerners by retaining fifth place. Rippowam Rifle and Gun Club, of Stamford, Conn., tops the field of Eastern contenders.

While not an actual shooting competition, this contest is being conducted by the N. R. A. in the same general manner as a real match. Its object is to promote friendly rivalry among clubs which are affiliated with the Association, and to bring the N. R. A. and what it stands for to the attention of worth-while American sportsmen. Credit is given on the basis of memberships, subscriptions and postal-match entries, when they are submitted on the special American Rifleman Trophy Match blanks provided for this purpose. If your club is not entered already, write for a quantity of the necessary blanks. Let your club members get into this race for the two handsome trophies and other prizes to be awarded at the end of the year. They are well worth trying for.

Credit of clubs in the American Rifleman Trophy Match:

	Points to date, May 16
1. Westric Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill. ....	110
2. Ogilvie Rifle Club, Minn. ....	56
3. Junior Mechanics Rifle and Pistol Club, Taft, Calif. ....	56
4. Roberts Island Rifle Club, Calif. ....	42

5. Rippowan Rifle and Gun Club, Stamford, Conn.	31 1/2
6. Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club, Calif.	30
7. Carter Rifle Club, Mont.	26
8. Tacoma National Rifle and Revolver Club, Wash.	30
9. Sen Girl Rifle and Pistol Club, N. J.	27
10. Connoquessing Valley Gun and Rod Club, Pa.	26
11. Glendale Rifle and Revolver Club, Calif.	24
12. Lincoln Rifle and Pistol Club, Nebr.	24
13. Alhambra Rifle and Revolver Club, Calif.	21
14. Brooklyn Rifle Club, N. Y.	21
15. Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, Calif.	21
16. Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif.	21

### INTERNATIONAL TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previous received	\$82.00
O. W. Schwab, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Henry A. Apjelle, Circle, Alaska	2.00
John Carlson, Two Harbors, Minn.	2.00
Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	2.00
Lad J. Skocpol, Crete, Nebr.	1.00
John Roth, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Thomas J. Novak, N. Chicago, Ill.	1.00
I. W. Brown, Chester, W. Va.	1.00
Joe Robins, Roseman, Mont.	1.00
R. L. Robey, Fairmont, W. Va.	1.00
Utica Revolver Club, Utica, N. Y.	10.00
"Cellar Rate" Pistol Club, Lexington, Ky.	6.00
Leslie Simson, Berkeley, Calif.	5.00
Everett R. Hoover, New York, N. Y.	5.00
O. E. Stodter, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	5.00
Lewis A. Sheel, La Junta, Colo.	4.00
Fabio Traccarelli, Kenneth Square, Pa.	2.00
Sgt. William E. Hibbits, Greenup, Ky.	2.00
J. Tenney Spottford, Malden, Mass.	2.00
Percy J. Bowker, Woodford, Ma.	2.00
Harvey Goodman, Salem, Ohio	2.00
William C. Clark, Dagupan, P. I.	2.00
Ernest Menken, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
J. E. Shuster, Wexford, Pa.	2.00
Ray Gibbs, Appalachia, Va.	2.00
John M. Garvin, Hibbits, Ohio	2.00
Robert W. Platte, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Arthur Blackburn, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Carl T. Foit, Hamburg, N. Y.	1.00
G. L. Roach, Round Lake, N. Y.	1.00
R. W. Hawthorne, Elgin, Ill.	1.00
Martin O'Connor, Racine, Wis.	1.00
Charles H. Wuchter, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
Total	\$164.00

### ALTMAN WINS INDOOR RECORD MATCH

THE annual American Indoor Record Match has just been concluded. A total of 290 fired the event. The 15 highest in the 50-shot offhand championship follow:

Name and Address	Score
1. Mike Altman, Laverne, Iowa	1240
2. Edward Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	1237
3. M. D. Calhoun, Sloan, Iowa	1233
4. E. F. Burkina, Wilmington, Del.	1231
5. W. O. Grundmeier, Lost Nation, Iowa	1230
6. A. J. Larson, Whiting, Iowa	1229
7. John Altman, Laverne, Iowa	1228
8. Nick Altman, Laverne, Iowa	1227
9. A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1226
10. C. T. Westgaard, Whiting, Iowa	1224
11. George F. Martin, Evansville, Ind.	1223
12. S. J. Lanning, Sioux City, Iowa	1222
13. A. Churchill, Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1221
14. A. H. Le Rue, Chicago, Ill.	1220
15. A. K. Freidrich, Ames, Iowa	1218

### N. & W. RAILWAY Y. M. C. A. SYSTEM ATHLETIC MEET, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1929

Open To—Anyone.

Course—Dewar. 20 shots at 50 and 20 at 100 yards, metallic sights, to which will be added 20 shots at 200 yards for those wishing to enter that stage.

Rifles—Any .22 using commercial, low-power ammunition.

Fee—One dollar to each entrant.

Prizes—High score over course — dress shirt. High score by a tri-State competitor will be awarded the splendid Bannan Plaque and a medal (plaque to remain in Portsmouth Y; medal to be taken

away by winner). High score by a tri-State competitor over Dewar course will be awarded the Marting Cup and medal (cup to remain in Portsmouth Y, but medal to be taken by winner). High score by any railway employee over course will be awarded dress shirt. N. & W. employees completing Dewar will be considered as shooting for System Championship and will receive high score, gold medal; second place, silver medal; third place, bronze medal.

### PROGRAM OF GLENDALE SHOOTING CLUB, WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

June 2—Open match. Revolver only.  
June 16—State Clubs—invitation.  
June 30—Small-Bore Championship. St. Louis and St. Louis County.  
July 14—Novelty Match.  
July 28—Open Match. Rifle only.  
August 11—Open Match. Revolver only.  
August 25—Club Challenge Team.  
September 15—Novelty Match.  
September 29—Open Match. Rifle only.  
October 20—Open Match. Revolver only.  
November 10—Inter-Club Match.  
November 24—Turkey Shoot.

### SALT LAKE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB—SUMMER PROGRAM

ALL firing will commence at 8:30 a. m. sharp, unless otherwise specified.

Any .30-caliber rifle may be used; iron sights; any ammunition. Club members may obtain ammunition from the score keeper at a nominal charge.

Date and match	Range and target
June 2—Fade-Away Match	Various—A and B
June 9—First lap of A qualification	200 and 300—A and D
June 16—Second lap of A qualification	500 and 600—D and B
June 23—Practice	1,000—C
June 30—Medal Match	1,000—C
July 7—Balloon Match	200—Special
July 14—Practice	200—A
July 21—Practice	200, 300 and 600—A and B
July 28—Tryouts for Camp Perry, Ohio.	
Modified National Match course.	
August 4—Medal Match	200—A
August 11—Match Medal	200—Running Deer
August 18—Practice	300—International
August 25—Match	600—B
September 1—Class C Qualification course.	
September 8, 15, 22 and 29,	
Reserved for team matches or any other shoots which may be agreed on	
October 6—Practice	300—International
October 13—Medal	300—International

### OUTERS' CLUB, INC., OF MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

THE Outers' Club, Inc., affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, opened their spring and summer shooting program with a genuine bang on Sunday, April 28. Members were to be seen on all the rifle and pistol ranges in enthusiastic practice for championship qualifications to follow. The clay-bird cracks of the club were also tuning up.

The new clubhouse is rapidly nearing completion, and when finished will be the finest club devoted to shooting in New York State. Located on a picturesque and extensive wood-

land tract of land near Rye Lake, New York, the club is equipped with an indoor shooting range, large parlor and banquet room, kitchen and gun-cleaning and storage rooms, with a beautiful enclosed porch running the entire length of the clubhouse. A formal opening and gala program is planned for May 26.

Besides the facilities mentioned above, the Outers' Club also have a fine deer preserve and club located at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., which is well patronized, not only during the deer-hunting season, but all spring, there being a fine, well-stocked trout stream running through the entire property.

### ORANGE Y HOST TO SUCCESSFUL SHOOT

A VERY interesting shoot was held on the 25-yard indoor range of the Orange, N. J. Y. M. C. A., on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 6.

There were three events. First, a two-man team prone re-entry match, 30 shots on the standard N. R. A. target; second, an individual prone re-entry match, on the same terms; and, third, a Schuetzen re-entry match, standing, using the 25-ring target.

Representatives of the New York Stock Exchange started off well, but lost the lead to the Perth Amboy Rifle Club, who held it until along in the evening, when a representative of the Union County Rifle Club came in and showed us some honest-to-gosh shooting. C. J. Andrews, president of the Orange Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, and captain of the team, blew in about 8 p. m., and learned to his consternation that his regular team mate not only was absent but had moved away from town. However, he teamed up with Jack Mountain, a 15-year-old member of the Junior Rifle Corps of the Oranges, and they managed to land fifth place. C. J. shot 297 x 300, and Jack shot 294 x 300; by no means bad scores, but they were in fast company.

In addition to the clubs mentioned, we also had representatives of the Roosevelt Rifle Club, of New York City.

As a whole, the afternoon and evening were marked not only by a keen rivalry, but, what is even better, by the finest sort of good feeling and good sportsmanship, so that we hope to have the pleasure of entertaining this and similar groups on many more like occasions.

### FIFTH ANNUAL WESTERN STATES SMALL-BORE SHOOT—JUNE 21, 22 AND 23

FRIDAY, JUNE 21

50- and 100-yard Re-Entry Matches: 2 S. S. and 10 shots for record each.

Tyro Match: 100 yards, 2 S. S. and 20 shots for record; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; position prone; open only to tyros under N. R. A. rules; prizes, plaque and medals; six places.



First Stage Underwood Match: 50 and 100 yards, 2 S. S. and 20 shots for record at each range; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; position, prone.

Offhand Match: 200 yards; 2 S. S. and 10 shots for record; International 200-yard target; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; position, free rifle; use of sling permitted; palm rest permitted; no set triggers.

Running-Deer Match: 3 shots; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; any position from standing at ready (does not mean crouching, but standing, rifle ready; sling may be on arm); prizes, cup and cash prizes; distance, 75 to 100 yards; re-entry match.

Rising-Bear Match: 3 shots, any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; any position from standing; target remains in view 4 seconds; prizes, cup and cash prizes; Re-entry Match; range, 200 yards.

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Dewar Match: 50 and 100 yards; 2 S. S. and 20 shots for record; any .22-caliber rifle; iron sights; position, prone; prizes, plaque, cups, and medals; six places.

Ladies' Match: 100 yards; any .22-caliber rifle; ladies only; position, prone; any sights; prizes, cup and medals; six places.

Second Stage Underwood Match: 2 S. S. and 10 shots for record at 150, 175 and 200 yards; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; position, prone; target, standard American rifle target; prizes, cups and medals; six places.

#### SUNDAY, JUNE 23

50- and 100-yard Re-Entry Matches Continued—Tyro Match continued—Small-Bore Palma Match: 150, 175 and 200 yards; C5 target; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; position, prone; 2 S. S. and 15 shots for record; prizes, cups and medals; six places.

Small-Bore Wimbledon Match: 2 S. S. and 15 shots for record; any .22-caliber rifle; any sights; position, prone; target, 200-yard decimal; range, 200 yards; prizes, cups and medals; six places.

Team Match: This match will be a modification of the Evans Skirmish Match. Six men will shoot on a team. Team will not be all from one club, but will be chosen by team captains, so as to give everyone a chance to shoot. All firing will be from 200 yards, 20 shots being fired by each man if he is not shot down before he gets in all his shots. Prizes to the winning team.

Twenty cups and plaques and 30 medals will be shot for. There will be prizes scattered along the line in the grand aggregate. The grand aggregate will be a plaque worth winning. Try and get it.

The Long Beach Rifle and Revolver Club furnish all the hardware, and all you do is to come and get it. This is the fifth shoot held by the club, and it will be better than the others and that is saying a lot. "Ask the man who shot here."

The range is located one-half mile west of Long Beach Boulevard, just west of the Virginia Country Club. Take San Antonio drive west or Bixby Road west and follow auto signs to P. E. Railroad, then turn north to

club. You may camp on grounds if you wish. Lunch will be furnished at a small cost each day at noon. Programs will be mailed to all members of the N. R. A. and to anyone else who will send their address to Charles Childen Moore, Statistical Officer, 141 Hope St., Huntington Park, Calif., or Ainsley Q. Johnson, Executive Officer, 4444 E. 5th St., Long Beach, Calif.

Pistol and Revolver Matches, Saturday, June 22 and Sunday, June 23.

Slow Fire at 25 yards; 20-yard target; .22-caliber pistol or revolver.

Slow Fire at 25 yards; 100-yard rifle target; .32-caliber or larger.

Rapid-Fire Match: 25 yards; 50-yard revolver target; .32-caliber or larger.

Slow Fire at 25 yards; 20-yard target; any pistol or revolver; not a free pistol.

N. R. A. rules to cover scoring, trigger pull, etc.

All matches are 10 shots. All matches re-entry matches, three high targets to count. Grand aggregate trophy will count all matches. Three places in each match; gold, silver and bronze medals. Cup to high aggregate.

#### CIVILIANS ORDERED TO QUANTICO FOR INTERNATIONAL TRYOUTS

THE list of contenders in the tryouts for the International Free Rifle Team this year was somewhat more limited than the list that has competed in previous years, probably due to the fact that the shooters throughout the country have come to a full realization of the fact that it takes a shooter of really extraordinary ability to hope to make the International squad. It is certain that the scores turned in by the men who did compete in the tryouts were much higher than have generally prevailed in the past.

The tryouts this year were arranged on a basis which made it much easier for a civilian to compete if he was interested. Instead of having to report at some Army range at some definite date, all club secretaries were notified that tryouts might be fired on club ranges in the presence of club officers. On the basis of the scores submitted, the following men have been ordered to Quantico to compete in the tryouts which will take place the week of June 3:

William L. Bruce, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Harry N. Renshaw, Tucson, Ariz.  
S. D. Monahan, Chicago, Ill.  
Earl Stimson, Portland, Oreg.  
G. E. Munson, Spokane, Wash.  
C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa  
H. D. Powell, Moscow, Idaho  
C. E. Nordhus, Highland Park, Ill.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM MATCH WINNERS ANNOUNCED

INFORMATION just received from the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice indicates that North Dakota Agricultural College was the winner of the Annual Gallery

Team Match for senior units of the R. O. T. C. in the 1929 competition, with a score of 7,691, 11 points higher than Penn State. Thirty-two teams competed in the senior division.

In the Junior Division R. O. T. C., Western Kentucky State Teachers' College was high, with a score of 7,677, a comfortable margin of 87 points above the second-place team, Joliet Township High School, of Joliet, Ill. Forty teams competed in the Junior competitions.

In the match devoted to Government-aided schools without R. O. T. C. rating, there were five entries, the Hargrave Military Academy, of Chatham, Va., being the winner with the remarkable score of 7,870, more than 400 points ahead of Denver High School.

Limited space in this issue of the RIFLEMAN does not permit printing of the entire bulletin, but interested teams may obtain copies from the Executive Officer, National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice.

#### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for April, 1929.  
City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Laurence J. Hathaway, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the Editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Laurence J. Hathaway, 816 Barr Building. Managing Editor, C. B. Lister, 816 Barr Building. Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the owner is: National Rifle Association of America.

No stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

LAURENCE J. HATHAWAY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1929.

(Seal)

HELEN A. LOSANO,  
Notary Public.

(My commission expires September 10, 1933.)





(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

## Rifle-Shooting in the Camps

IN ANOTHER month rifle-shooting in close to 300 boy and girl private and institutional camps will be going great blazes. From morning till late afternoon a constant report will be heard throughout the camps of the little .22's peppering away at targets placed on a safe backstop. Many camps have constructed sheltered firing points, thus making it possible to carry on the sport in wet as well as pleasant weather, when other activities must cease.

There is no stopping the interest and enthusiasm behind this sport, for each year we find new camps taking on this program for the first time, added to the long list of camps sponsoring rifle-shooting. This sport has a place in every camp program, as it is naturally a back-to-nature outdoor activity. Summer camps are man-makers. They bring out the best one has, both physically and morally.

The indoor season has proven the most encouraging and successfully conducted for the Junior riflemen of our country. Statistics prove that the sport is making rapid headway and is now recognized as a wholesome and essential activity for the development of better citizens. Camp directors and boy and girl leaders have not been backward in their praise of the accomplishments directly traceable to the sport. Enrollments, individual and club, qualifications, individual and team matches, have been on the increase with a very noticeable improvement in scores making for accuracy.

With the outdoor season here much effort is devoted to the camps. The many medal decorations awarded and the entries in the team matches last year far exceeded all previous records; but this is another year, and present indications are that this year will be another leader. Many of the camps have already received their equipment, including awards on consignment for immediate presentation to campers as they qualify. This arrangement is a popular one with the directors, as it stimulates interest and brings about a new leader among the campers several times during the season.

The camp matches in two divisions, one for all affiliated girl camps and one for boy camps, are sure to be as strong as ever. Camps have shown a keen interest in these

events. The brother-and-sister camps, Greenbrier and Alleghany, of West Virginia, have been consistently successful in carrying off the championship and trophy in their respective divisions, but they can look for keener competition this year. Greenbrier last year won out over a field of 74 entrants, while Alleghany had 20 teams to outshoot.

For the matches this year we are going to ask that all returns reach National Headquarters not later than August 10. This date is set so that targets can be rescored and trophies engraved and sent to camp before the season is over.

To give you some idea of the numbers who were affiliated last year, and those who are taking on the activity for the first time, and also to let our members know what camps are sponsoring the N. R. A. J. R. C. program of rifle-shooting, the following have been listed by States:

Lookout Mountain	ALABAMA
	Taylor
Douglas McCoy	CALIFORNIA
	Urban Summer
Burch Cheley Colorado Crockett	COLORADO
	San Luis Valley Star H Ranch
Eastford Kent Pawnee Pioneer	CONNECTICUT
	Senape Sloane Wonposet
Laurel Falls	GEORGIA
Bedford Eberhardt	INDIANA
	Tecumseh Woodcraft School
Brown Memorial Hyde	KANSAS
	Wood
Abena Agawam Androsoggin Arcadia Barts Birch Rock Booth Bay Chewonki Cobbossee Ha-Wa-Ya Hearthland Hiawatha Highland Nature Indian Acres Jolef Katahdin Kewansee Kennebec Kinaan Kineo Caddy Koda Machigonne Mechano Menatoma Minnewawa	MAINE
	Mitigwa Narragansett Nokomis O-A-Ka Passagawaukeag Paysock Pokemoke Quest Powhatan Ropioa Rotherwood Schoodle Soan-Ge-Taha Sokokis Timanous Wapello Wavus White Mountain Wigwam Wild-Croft Wildmere Winnecook Winona Wyconda Wyonoe

(Continued on page 31)

## BIWEEKLY TEAM MATCHES

FIVE-MAN-TEAM scores submitted throughout the series of biweekly team matches again warranted a change in scores determining divisions. New clubs entering these matches for the first time in most cases competed among C Division clubs, but through competition team scores were rapidly bettered and they were automatically advanced to higher classification and competition. As the original plan provides for three distinctive divisions and as several clubs advanced to the stage of becoming expert outfits an increase of 5 points for each division over the classification scores for the second series resulted. The A Division now consists of clubs submitting five-man-team scores of 485 to 500, B Division 465 through 484 and C Division below 465.

In the first match the first team of the Fresno High School, of Fresno, Calif., again led its class with a five-man-team score of 498. The Warren Harding High School, of Bridgeport, Conn., placed second with but 1 point below the leader.

The Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill., headed the list of B Division teams with a score of 482, followed by the second team of the Porterville Union High School, Porterville, Calif., and the Greenbrier Military School, of Lewisburg, W. Va. The Centennial Junior Club, of Pueblo, Colo., Blodgett Vocational High School's first team, of Syracuse, N. Y., and the Central High School Team, of St. Paul, Minn., finished in order in the C Division.

For the second match teams again competed in their respective divisions. Fresno High continued its leadership, again submitting a score of 498. Porterville Union High's first team, of Porterville, Calif., and Warren Harding High, of Bridgeport, Conn., reversed places, Porterville taking second and Warren Harding third. The three high teams in the B Division in the first match also changed about in position in the second match, Porterville Union High School's second team placing first, followed by Greenbrier and Evanston. The big change came about among C Division teams when Morgan Park High, of Chicago, Ill., stepped up from eighth to first place. Bonita Union High, of La Verne, Calif., advanced from ninth to second, and the Handley High School, of Winchester, Va., from fourth to third.

Porterville Union High and Greenbrier Military School Teams submitting scores above their division classification will be listed among the A Division teams for the third match. Four teams—the Morgan Park High, Bonita Union High and Crosby High's first team, of Waterbury, Conn.—also stepped ahead to higher rating among the B Division teams.

### BULLETIN NO. 2 DIVISION A (485-500)

	Score	Pts.	Tot.	Total series
1. Fresno High, 1st,				
Fresno, Calif. ....	498	300	600	4,140
2. Porterville Union High, 1st,				
Porterville, Calif. ....	497	270	510	1,470
3. Warren Harding High,				
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	496	240	510	3,120

4. Western High, Washington, D. C. ....	496	240	450	3,180
5. Fresno High, 2nd, Fresno, Calif. ....	494	210	390	2,580

## DIVISION B (465-484)

	Score	Pts.	Tot.	Total 3 series
1. Porterville Union High, 2nd*, Porterville, Calif. ....	489	200	380	1,000
2. Greenbrier Mil. School*, Lewinsburg, W. Va. ....	486	180	340	1,120
3. Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill. ....	483	160	360	1,340
4. New Trier High, Winnetka, Ill. ....	482	140	240	1,510
5. Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y. ....	482	140	220	1,670
6. Turlock Union High, 1st, Turlock, Calif. ....	482	140	280	1,510
7. Malden High, 1st, Malden, Mass. ....	480	120	240	1,220
8. Lewis and Clark High, 1st, Spokane, Wash. ....	478	100	140	1,090
9. Western High, Girls, 1st, Washington, D. C. ....	471	80	200	710
10. Ely Rifle Club, Elyria, Ohio ....	470	60	60	60
11. John Marshall High, Richmond, Va. ....	467	40	40	610
12. Blodgett Voca. High, 1st, Syracuse, N. Y. ....	466	20	40	900
13. Wilby High School, Waterbury, Conn. ....	460	...	40	130

\* A Division teams in match of May 4.

## DIVISION C (below 465)

	Score	Pts.	Tot.	Total 3 series
1. Morgan Park High*, Chicago, Ill. ....	473	100	130	140
2. Bonita Union High*, La Verne, Calif. ....	468	90	110	600
3. Handley High*, Winchester, Va. ....	466	80	150	150
4. Crosby High, 1st*, Waterbury, Conn. ....	465	70	120	630
5. Grace Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md. ....	463	60	70	70
6. Malden High, 2nd, Malden, Mass. ....	462	50	90	1,620
7. Puget Sound Rifle Club, Tacoma, Wash. ....	461	40	40	40
8. Central High, St. Paul, Minn. ....	460	30	110	260
9. Lewis and Clark High, 2nd, Spokane, Wash. ....	459	20	20	640
10. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Lafayette, Ind. ....	457	10	10	10
11. Lincoln High, Salina, Kans. ....	455	...	...	90
12. Western High, Girls, 2nd, Washington, D. C. ....	451	...	...	100
13. Davenport High, Davenport, Iowa ....	450	...	...	...
14. Everett High, Everett, Wash. ....	449	...	...	...
15. Blodgett Voca. High, 2nd, Syracuse, N. Y. ....	448	...	90	900
16. Los Alamos Ranch School, Otowi, N. Mex. ....	442	...	...	...
17. Lincoln High, Boys, Tacoma, Wash. ....	438	...	...	...
18. Onarga Mil. School, Onarga, Ill. ....	430	...	...	...
19. Blodgett Voca. High, Girls, Syracuse, N. Y. ....	428	...	...	130
20. Big Sandy High, Big Sandy, Mont. ....	428	...	...	...
21. Frederick High, Frederick, Okla. ....	412	...	...	...
22. Cranford Boy Scouts, Cranford, N. J. ....	409	...	...	...
23. Germantown High, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	397	...	...	...
24. Turlock Union High, 2nd, Turlock, Calif. ....	394	...	100	...
25. Lincoln High, Girls, Tacoma, Wash. ....	387	...	...	...
26. Horlick Rifle Club, Racine, Wis. ....	373	...	...	...
27. St. Ursula Church R. Club, Sea Girt, N. J. ....	359	...	...	...
28. Boy Scout Rifle Club, Greenfield, Mass. ....	286	...	...	...
29. Centennial J. R. C. 1st, Pueblo, Colo. (disqualified).	...	...	...	...

\* B Division teams in match of May 4.

As marksman merit badge examiner for the Robert E. Lee Scout Council, of Petersburg, Va., Mr. Howard L. Harris is very much encouraged over the prospects for a live-wire rifle team among his Scouts. Some of the older Scouts are particularly interested, and under careful supervision one of them is making every effort to complete his Distinguished Rifleman qualifications before his next birthday. With the armory range at their disposal we believe this group will develop into a team that will win recognition.

## RIFLE-SHOOTING IN THE CAMPS

(Continued from page 30)

Matoaka Rodney	MARYLAND Tome	MASSACHUSETTS Bob-White Fernway Frank A. Day Half Moon Lincoln Hill Manning Mashnee Massapoag	MICHIGAN Arbutus Castlewood Fairwood Interlochen Kairphree Kee-Mo-Sah-Bee	MINNESOTA Lincoln Wanaki	MISSOURI "K" Kamps	NEW HAMPSHIRE Boycroft Chumet Carter Contocook DeWitt Great East Lodge Greatlock Greylocks Idlewild Kabeyun Mishe Mokwa Moccasin Mohajo Monadnock Mooslauke Mowgils	NEW JERSEY Arapaho Kiamasha	NEW YORK Adirondack Brooklyn Boy Scout Dr. Pettit Dudley Dunes Fire Place Lodge Island Park Kirk Lake Kyle Lafayette Lake Delaware Lake George Lincoln Nee-Ah-Gah-Neh Oneida	NORTH CAROLINA Black Bear Carolina Chickasaw Chimney Rock French Broad Herman Ilahsee Junaluska (Girls) Keystone	OHIO Cabins Perry Ro-Fre-La	OKLAHOMA Oklahoma State Y	PENNSYLVANIA Anthony Wayne Arrowhead Cherokee Lenape Mahoning Mitchell-Harlee Navajo	TENNESSEE Boy Scout Nakanawa	TEXAS Crockett Mystic	VERMONT Abnaki Brown Lodge Duncan Kaaterskill Kamp Kill Kare Maquam Moosalamoo Wigwam	VIRGINIA Alleghany Pocahontas Sequoia	MARYLAND Tome	MASSACHUSETTS Natick Scout Norwich Pomeroy Skylark Waltonah Wampanoag Wequaquet Wickabog	MICHIGAN Oseha-of-the-Dunes Penn Lock Sherwood Summer Trails Touring Boys	MINNESOTA Minnesota	MISSOURI Marvin-Hillyard	NEW HAMPSHIRE Ogontz White Mt. Pine Acres Pinnacle Samoset Serrana South Pond Cabins Sunapee Sunset Wentworth Wi-Co-Su-Ta William Lawrence Windsor Mountain Minnemont Wonalancet Wulamat	NEW JERSEY South Bergen Scout Washington	NEW YORK Penn Pine Bluff Restwell Ronah St. Bernard's St. John's Theodore Roosevelt Ticonderoga Tip Tonde Tunis Lake Valcour Wakonda Wamego Woodland	NORTH CAROLINA Mishemokwa Mondamin Osceola Rockbrook Sapphire Sequoyah Terra Alta Toxaway Yonahkoka	OHIO Roosevelt Storer	OKLAHOMA Rogers Kemp	PENNSYLVANIA Osh-Ki-De Pine Tree Pocono Pocono Pines Red Cloud Strongwolf Wyomissing	TENNESSEE Webb Whoopee	TEXAS Stewart Boys Wabun Annung	VERMONT Passumpsic Songadeewin Sunrise Teela-Wooket Whakowi Wyoda	VIRGINIA Shawanogi Wallawhoola
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Arrow	WASHINGTON WEST VIRGINIA Kappa Sigma Pi Terra Alta	WISCONSIN Casady Court Oreilles Highlands Indianola Manitowish	CANADA Bonaventure Owawkonze
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TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL BECOMES  
EXPERT PISTOL SHOT

AFTER only three months of constant practice little Arlayne Brown, 12-year-old youngster of St. Louis, Mo., is fast developing into her ambition to be the best girl pistol shot in the United States. Raggedy Ann now lies in the far corner of the closet to make room for a brand-new Mexican hand-carved cartridge belt and two Smith & Wesson .22's. Nicknamed by her playmates as Tom Mix, she averages between 80 and 85 points out of a possible 100 at a 15-yard range. Her skill seems almost fantastic until one actually stands and watches the steady nerved little girl take her position before the target, which soon begins to show a lacy effect in the black foreground of the bull's-eye. She can shoot with astonishing coolness and a deadly precision.

About three months ago they moved to their new home, which provides sufficient space in the basement for the construction of a range, and here Arlayne and her dad practice daily. Recently in a test meet with crack shots of the Police Department she turned in a perfect score of 100, shooting at a moving object the size of a man. The heavy .38 has been built up at the handle to fit her small hand. As soon as she can shoot ten consecutive scores of 90 her dad has promised that he will take her to Camp Perry, where she will have to compete with skilled adult shots.

Quite often after a night's session at their home range Arlayne and her father will mould a few bullets. They have their own moulds for .22 and .38 shells, retrieving the lead from their spent bullets and remelting it over and over for new shells. In fact, they make all of their own ammunition.

A merry time was had by all at the dinner match banquet given the Friday team of Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y., by the Monday team. The banquet was held at Green Gate, the losing team of a recent match doing the honors for the winners who led by 11 points. Instructor Hartson acted as master of ceremonies and Mr. Eaton, principal of the school, gave a short account of his experiences with the rifle.

Al Voorhees, with a 92, and Jerry Dodge, with an 89, were the high scorers for the winners, and Erma Lung, with a 92, and Thurlow Diller, making 90, were the leaders for the losing side.



## EXPERTS AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

WITH another month of the year gone into history we find 15 of our Junior members added to the rolls of Expert Riflemen. To anyone unacquainted with the qualifications and conditions necessary for the rating it may not seem much of an achievement, but were they to take a hand at the same course they would soon learn differently. Unlike many courses and qualifications which require but little time, practice, yes, and accuracy, the Expert course requires a constant improvement in scores which on the average takes fully a year to complete.

It is the love for the sport itself that holds the interest, and the fact that due recognition is given in the form of diplomas, medals and pins as each step is completed. In many instances members only have the opportunity to qualify while at school or at a summer camp, but the awards of national significance serve as a constant reminder of what is yet to be accomplished and furnishes a good reason for desiring to return and win higher honors.

There is no sport that demands as high a degree of accuracy as rifle-shooting. In baseball a player may make a wild throw and the team's score will not suffer any, or in football a player may fumble and a team mate may recover the ball, thus covering up the error; but wild throws and fumbles simply have no place in rifle-shooting. When a bullet once leaves the muzzle of the rifle it registers its mark distinctly on the target. If the competitor fumbles and pulls a wild throw his record stands before him and there is no recovery. In a team match the team also suffers along with him.

Completing one more stage—that of Distinguished Rifleman—a member is truly a finished shot, for not alone has he learned to hit the bull's-eye but to stay in it consistently. Further, he is required to make these scores in the four positions. There is no sport that demands as high a degree of accuracy as rifle-shooting.

### EXPERTS

William Davidson, Piqua, Ohio.  
 Ronald Currie, Spokane, Wash.  
 Kenneth Rearwin, Salina, Kans.  
 Rex Griffin, Owatonna, Minn.  
 Robert Schlaifer, Dundee, Ill.  
 Jack Mountain, East Orange, N. J.  
 J. T. Imler, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Edward Halbert, Jr., Porterville, Calif.  
 Ray Whitney, Porterville, Calif.  
 Lloyd A. Walker, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 James Harsha, Lewisburg, W. Va.  
 O. B. Coffman, Jr., Lewisburg, W. Va.  
 Caroline Bock, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 Leland Clover, Chicago, Ill.  
 Maurice Gold, East Orange, N. J.

### DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

Walter Simons, Forest Hills, N. Y.  
 Charles Mesurac, Woodhaven, N. Y.  
 Perry S. MacNeal, Forest Hills, N. Y.

## FUNF UND ZWANZIG MIT DEM HUT!

By ALFRED K. FREIDRICH

### PART II

WITH a sigh, Chris laid down his book. The Knight had vanquished all his opponents, and had been crowned victor by the Queen of Love and Beauty. Well, it was a dull world. No longer did knights hold tournaments, and champions were no longer crowned by the Queen of Love and Beauty. Anyhow, it was time to do the chores.

All winter Chris had been saving his pennies to attend the Schuetzenfest which was to be held in St. Louis that summer. The announcements said it would surpass anything of its kind ever held west of the Mississippi. Donations from clubs and individuals had already brought the prize list up to over \$3,000. All the outstanding shots from the Middle West would be there. Chris looked his bullets over with a critical eye, and discarded all which did not appear to be perfect. Seven years had elapsed since he had won his first shooting match at Chicago. In that time he had become a veteran rifleman, much to the surprise of the older men, who did not see how so young a man could do so well. Chris went over his finances for the hundredth time. He had enough for his railroad fare, the entry fee to the matches and three days' board at St. Louis. Paying for those things he would barely have enough left for a soda. Well, it would be worth it.

The Schuetzenfest, when it came, did its best to live up to the advance notices. Two hundred enthusiastic riflemen stormed the shooting park on the first day, and kept the range officer (shooting master) and his assistants on the jump all day long. Never before had anyone seen such high-grade marksmanship. Scores which men would have bragged about for weeks back home were thrown into the waste basket as too insignificant even to win a place. No sooner was a new record made in one of the re-entry matches than a better score displaced it. Our hero was standing shoulder to shoulder with champions now, and matching shot for shot with them. In the re-entry matches his limited funds made him stop when he had attained a good score, while others who were more liberally supplied with money kept shooting in the hope of just one lucky run. This policy prevented our hero from winning any of the re-entry matches, although he placed well up in all of them.

After a few preliminary skirmishes the climax of the second day was to be the battle in the King's match; the winner to be the King of the Tournament. Promptly at noon the range officer declared the other matches closed, and the battle for the King-ship was on. Chris shot steadily when his turn came, until he had fired 9 shots. His score stood at 201. As he raised his rifle for the last shot, the bull's-eye, which had behaved like a regular bull's-eye up to that point, suddenly changed itself into a little white demon who danced around and dodged every time Chris tried to catch

him. Three times he raised his rifle and three times he lowered it again. The fourth time seemed to break the spell: the little demon retired and the target went back to its accustomed place on the frame. The cross wires touched that tiny white dot in the center, and this time they stayed there. An almost imperceptible tightening of the trigger finger, and the rifle came back and barked. As Chris ejected the empty shell, sweet sounds smote upon his ear. "Funf und zwanzig mit dem Hut! Funf und zwanzig mit dem Hut!" His last shot had been a pinwheel. His score stood at 226; and try as they would, no other competitor was able to beat 224. Chris was King.

The entire third day was taken up with the battle for the 100-shot championship. Many an epic has been written about the home run which won the ball game, the final spurt which won the relay, or the lucky jab which captured the prize fight; but no poet has sung of the keen eye, the steady hand, the iron will, which drives shot after shot deep into the center of the black. The battle must be won, not once, but a hundred times. Let a contestant flinch even once, and he has lost. The battle on this occasion was one to test the strongest nerves. Many started out like champions only to fall by the wayside before the noon whistle sounded; but of those who remained every one had a chance. Only a few points separated the highest from the lowest. It was still anybody's match unless that person broke under the strain. When shooting had been resumed after dinner, the genial range officer took time for a stroll down the line to see how things were going. Approaching Chris' stand he hailed him: "How goes it, Chris?" "Oh I just plug away." And as "Old Plug Away" he has been known to his friends ever since. The last shot has been fired; the score keepers have added up the scores; and the secretary rises to announce that Chris is 100-point champion.

### MOSTLY PERSONAL

A fat treasury is in the making by the Eau Claire High School Girls' Rifle Club, of Eau Claire, Wis. During a recent holiday the girls put on a food sale that netted a little better than \$15. On Carnival Night at the school a shooting gallery booth was constructed using BB guns with lead soldiers for targets. Five shots were bought for a nickel, and those shooting won what they hit. This resulted in \$14 and 14 cents, half of it being turned over to the kodak fund, for which the carnival was held. This live outfit under the supervision of Miss Ruth Woodworth promises to be one of the best girl clubs in the Corps. Miss Verna Webb, the high-school-faculty advisor, is also an enthusiastic sponsor and has been of much assistance to Miss Woodworth. The club has been equipped with four rifles, but the interest is so strong that four additional are on order. Watch the progress of this club in the 1929-30 gallery competitions!



The Girls' Rifle Club, of Cheyenne High School, Cheyenne, Wyo., under the leadership of Lieut. William Willet, came out in the lead in matches recently fired with the Norristown Girl Riflers, of Norristown, Pa., and the Leavenworth High School Club, of Waterbury, Conn., with a total of 478 out of a possible 500. Ten shots were fired in the prone position, the five high scores to count for record. The Norristown Girls followed with a team total of 440, while the Leavenworth Team scored a five-man-team total of 391. This outfit is the first girls' rifle team ever organized at Cheyenne High, and sweaters were awarded the girls shooting the two highest scores.

This month we have three adult leaders who have received commissions as instructor of the Junior Rifle Corps, while five of our Junior riflemen have also completed the ten lessons of the Correspondence Instructor's Training Course and received commissions as assistant instructor of the J. R. C. Although the course for the Instructor's Medal is not open to Junior members, qualifying targets for this grade were made by each of the adults. Those receiving commissions are as follows:

W. L. Bush, Belle Vernon, Pa.  
W. A. Pratt, Knoxville, Tenn.  
R. B. Enns, Newton, Kans.  
Harold S. Small, Brookline, Mass.  
Kipling B. Pellett, St. Louis, Mo.  
Harold E. MacInnis, Jr., Malden, Mass.  
George F. Clemens, Mendota, Minn.  
H. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.

The Moline Junior Rifle Club, of Moline, Ill., staged an interesting indoor and outdoor individual championship match between the club members during the past two months. Eight targets were fired, the five highest counting for scores. During the last stage the match had to be completed outdoors as the gallery floor was flooded due to the high water of the Mississippi River.

Medals were awarded the three high members. Two percentage medals were also presented. Contestants and their final standing are as follows:

Dick Bimson	470 x 500
Jim Pendleton	465
Edwin Anderson	459
Warren Einfeldt	450
Hay Lindburg	448
John Smutz	385
Bud Johnson	378
Edward Adams	223
Robert Hartman	127

THE JUNIORS of Piqua Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, of Piqua, Ohio, have won their first match. After six weeks' training, during which the boys have paid strict attention to their instructor, Dr. M. E. McManes, they were thoroughly prepared for their first taste of team competition.

The Urbana boys arrived early and the match was under way at 7:30. From that time until 9 p. m. the scores were eagerly watched until the final shot was fired. Although the team honors were won by Piqua, the high individual score of the evening was

carried off by Richard Raff, of Urbana, with a perfect score of 100. Dewitt Bills and George Ginn, of Urbana, with William Davidson and Frank Berkheimer, tied for second place, each having scored 99 points. The five high scores from each club were:

URBANA		PIQUA	
Richard Raff	100	William Davidson	99
Dewitt Bills	99	Frank Berkheimer	99
George Ginn	99	Neill Statler	98
Edward Hanna	95	Richard Flach	98
Henry Harenberg	95	Robert Jennings	97
Total	489	Total	491

#### ARDMORE HIGH SCHOOL CARRIES OFF HONORS AT INTER-SCHOLASTIC MEET

The Interscholastic Meet held annually at the Oklahoma State University, Norman, Okla., proved another great success. Between four and five hundred boys and girls representing high schools in the State of Oklahoma attend this meet each year and participate in the great variety of contests provided, including marksmanship, baseball, track, swimming, drawing, etc.

Three rifle matches were held, known as the Individual Championship, High School Team Match and the Hunting Rifle Match. The .22-caliber rifle was specified for all matches, the Individual Championship being fired at 50 and 25 yards, the High School Team Match at 50 yards and the Hunting Rifle Match at 25 yards. Ardmore High School this year carried off the honors. Those representing the school are as follows:

INDIVIDUAL RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP	
Course of fire—20 shots prone; 10 shots standing.	
Joe Cooper	270 x 300
Robert Schivally	268
Woodrow George	265
Marjorie McLean	185
Ann McLean	168
HIGH SCHOOL TEAM MATCH	
Course of fire—20 shots prone.	
Ardmore High School	903 x 1,000
HUNTING RIFLE MATCH	
Course of fire—10 shots prone; 10 shots standing	
Palmer Boles	158 x 200
Austin George	148
Joe Cooper	138

#### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1929. City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert H. Goebel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Herbert H. Goebel, 816 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the owner is: National Rifle Association of America.

That the principal officers are:

Hon. Col. L. M. Rumsey, St. Louis, Mo., President.

Hon. Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, First Vice-President.

Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Washington, D. C., Second Vice-President.

Col. G. A. Fraser, Bismark, N. Dak., Third Vice-President.

Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, Baltimore, Md., Executive Vice-President.

C. B. Lister, Secretary-Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only.)

HERBERT H. GOEBEL, Editor.

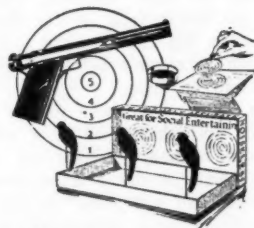
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of April, 1929.

(Seal)  
(My commission expires January 21, 1933.)

GEO. H. HARR,

Notary Public.

#### BULL'S-EYE PISTOLS



A barrel of fun, combined with real accuracy. Box contains toy birds, bag of shot and facilities for making small targets. Each \$2.25

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Black Leather . . . 3.00  
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RIFLES

AMMUNITION

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816 BARR BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## SOLVING THE SET-TRIGGER PROBLEM

(Continued from page 18)

pend upon any automatic handling of the set business in rapid fire on game.

I have too long been used—since my first military rifle days in '98 and '99 with the Remington-Lee, caliber .45—to swinging the bolt of a military rifle and then squeezing the trigger to fire it, without any other rites, formalities or ceremonies.

However, as I have stated, there are many instances where the hair trigger is an asset: as in the case of the repeating rifle used slow fire, as a single shot would be; the single shot used in the field; in offhand matches where conditions allow it, and in this free-rifle business.

I believe that the solution of the problem as worked out by this "Red Elliott," of 342 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, for the Springfields of .30 and .22 persuasion is by far the best I have seen. Elliott, who signs his checks, when he gets any, "R. K.," is to my mind the best-informed worker on guns in the West; and this without any failure to appreciate the many fine gunsmiths who happen to live in California, such as Ross King, August Pachmayer, Paul Wolff, Billy Wilshire and Barney Worthen up at San Francisco.

With his fine machine-tool equipment, his own practical experience as a fine shot, his youth, which is a large help in avoiding the "set-in-his-ways" notions of many a fine worker, and his high intelligence, this auburn-haired party is going to solve a lot of the mechanical problems which beset us in the gun game. His interpretation of the hair-trigger necessity for Springfields, both .30 and .22, is so sweet and so simple that any owner can install it without other ability than required to take the stock off the rifle, drive out two pins, and cut a little slot a bit farther into the wood of the stock. It is to cost something around \$15; and to this figure you do not add any rake-off to an express company or any long absence and longer correspondence concerning your pet rifle.

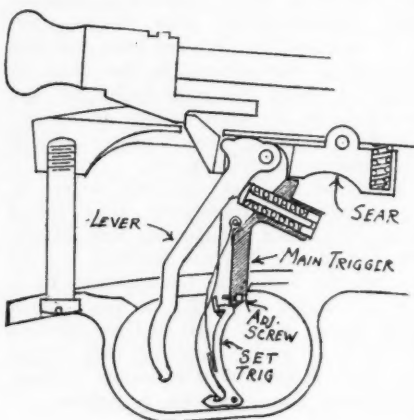
In its essentials this device is merely a second trigger set in a slot cut in the ordinary Springfield trigger, or one that so appears. The main trigger carries in a housing which is part of it, a spiral spring actuating this limb, or second trigger. This limb carries on its upper end the usual cam surfaces which bear against the receiver, and rock the sear out of bent when the trigger is pulled. It is shaped like the ordinary Springfield article in that respect.

If you pull the ordinary front or main trigger without setting it, the pull is the ordinary Springfield pull, not altered, and not different—the ordinary double-draw pull to which your finger likely has long since become accustomed. Don't overlook this feature: it is the only thing, in my opinion, that makes a set trigger worth even considering in a rifle which may be used for hunting or for rapid fire, or in matches in which a minimum 3-pound pull is allowed. You shoot rapid fire with the same old process; ditto running game; and in matches not allowing less than 3 pounds you just tell Satan to get behind you, and that you don't

care if the range officer has gone past—and keep your fingers off that set limb behind the main one. Anyhow, a fellow would be an ass to monkey with a set one shot and an unset the next in a match, outside of any moral considerations.

If you want a set-trigger pull of an ounce or two you merely press that rear limb forward into the main trigger until it clicks.

This setting business, also, has its virtues. Those triggers which present you with two duplicates—one to set the rifle, the other to fire it—result now and then in some strange and surprising incidents. I have had them happen to me, both ways. If your fore finger gets forgetful and you casually haul back on the front trigger instead of the



back, something is going boom. If you reverse the process, as I have done, and go to touching delicately the rear trigger instead of the set front one, you will spend three minutes' earnest effort and a quart of perspiration before you find that some nosey shooting pal has found what you are doing and has tipped off the gang, and that they are threatened with apoplexy.

Of course in theory these things are done by only very dumb folks, but no Sunday used to be considered complete without some member of the German Turners, with whom we used to hold matches, climbing sadly down the hill in front of the shooting house to recover his false muzzle which he had forgotten to remove before firing. So these things can be done.

Also, if you have been setting a trigger all morning and change off to a rifle with but one plain ordinary trigger, as also I have done, it will require a large amount of will power to keep you from "setting" that ordinary trigger, with lamentable results. For all of which reason I hold that Red's push-forward scheme, which can not be confused with any other operation which may be dangerous, is much the better of the two plans.

Adjustment is provided for weight of release in this Elliott production, and the pull may be lowered to any usable pressure. Engagement of knock-off limb and trigger is at the lower end of the trigger proper, and the whole process is in plain sight. You can see whether or not the rifle is set by noting whether or not the white or polished knock-off limb is extending back of the main trig-

ger, or is neatly hidden in the slot, the two looking like one trigger.

All working parts are of tool-steel, tempered and polished, the main trigger being milled from solid stock and case-hardened.

The trigger will fit the .30 and .22 Springfields without the aid of a gunsmith; and it will not fit Mausers or Krag's.

For all of which above reasons I have photographed Red's invention and set it forth here, both because I believe it will help some earnest seekers for the truth in triggers, and because I am a firm believer in Red and the efficacy of his inventions.

P. S.—The humorous side of this invention is that the inventor does not use a set trigger. He says they make him nervous. I have pointed out to him that nobody with a mitt the size of his has any business fooling around with scientific inventions.

## A SHOTGUN PEEP SIGHT MADE OF RUBBER

MY ARTICLE on the 28-bore seems to have aroused interest in an unexpected direction. I happened to mention a peep-sight, and that aroused attention. I am, therefore, sending herewith a drawing of the sight. I have forgotten where it is made, or by whom, but it is up to the maker to advertise it in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

The sight is made in two models, the one shown and another with both apertures the size of the upper in the drawing. This last is intended for a muzzle sight, and goes over the muzzle of a single-barrel gun. The one shown will go over double barrels, and can be left at the muzzle for a muzzle peepsight, or it can be pulled back to any position desired. I use mine on a Savage shotgun pulled clean back to the rear of the frame, just in front of the guard, taking off the barrel to get it on. It can also be used on a double gun in precisely the same way. The sight is made of good, strong rubber, and stays put. Mine has never moved out of position, even when carried in a scabbard on horseback. The sight will prove of material assistance to some people in aiming, when used in the rear position. Used as a front peep it is pretty slow for me, but is by no means as slow as a front peepsight on a rifle. In the rear position the sight will have a 10-foot field at 50 yards, and is useful in accurately calculating lead. CHAS. ASKINS.



The rubber peep sight



## THE CALL OF THE PISTOL

(Continued from page 20)

possible to provide a change in the monotony of camp meals by the addition of a plump grouse or a toothsome rabbit; and this without frightening big game into the next county by the reverberations of the rifle's loud report. Not infrequently one may bag the limit of grouse during a day's hunt for big game in the North Woods, where the birds are plentiful and not well educated in the tactics of whirling away with a roar of wings at the first approach of a hunter. I have often felt that I got more keen pleasure out of knocking over several cleverly camouflaged grouse each day with a revolver, than in killing one deer, on a two-weeks' hunt. One not only gets more actual shooting in this way, but when he succeeds in picking off a squatting blue or ruffed grouse from among the heavy foliage of a high fir tree, there is an added sense of satisfaction.

Anyone living in the country where bullfrogs or their more lively spotted cousins abound can enjoy a most profitable day's pleasure along the edges of ponds, streams and marshes, if he is a good pistol shot and is properly equipped with a carefully sighted small-bore target pistol, plenty of ammunition, a small fish basket and suitable footwear for the occasion. This sport may be too plebeian for some people, but until one learns the game of hunting these watchful amphibians, and can shoot well with the pistol, he will find that his bag will be small and his expenditure of ammunition large. Of course one can use a .22 rifle also; but anyone should be able to hit with the latter, whereas the pistol is much more sporting, and is a real test of skill. About all one can see at times is a nose and a pair of eyes above the water, and these are usually in the shadows. A gold or ivory bead front sight is almost a necessity for this kind of shooting.

One fall, on a ranch in Wyoming, the writer had the conceit taken out of him when he tried to clean out a prairie-dog village in a field which the owner wished to cultivate. Using wad-cutter bullets in a 7½-inch barreled .38 Officers' Model revolver which he had been using a week previously at the National Matches, he was surprised by the difficulty of hitting the dirt-colored, scampering rascals as they bobbed in and out of their holes or sat erect, barking vigorously at the intruder. There were almost as many inhabitants of that particular village left after the expenditure of a box of cartridges brought the sniping to a finish, as there had been in the beginning. As I departed it seemed to me as though the whole village turned out and barked disdainfully at my efforts.

Any time I hear an enthusiastic pistol shot bragging about making good scores on the indoor Standard American target I wish it were possible to take him out along a particular creek bottom in eastern Kansas, place him in a favorite grove of black-walnut trees and tell him to shoot all the fox squirrels he sees. It would be a paying proposi-

tion to give him a dollar for every squirrel he hits provided he returned the compliment whenever he missed. Try hitting the small reddish-gray crown tipped with two tiny ears that you discover peering at you over the top of a limb or from the crotch of a tree, and see how easy it is. If one is patient and quiet he may get an occasional fair shot at one of the fat little brown harvesters as he pauses in his day's work to perch on a high limb and snatch a meal from a choice nut he has just picked.

One might rave on indefinitely on the sport of small-game shooting with a pistol, for the woods and fields are full of opportunities; and while the poor, benighted rifleman or scatter-gun hunter may get more game he will never have the satisfaction that comes with a more limited bag and the knowledge that it took high-class marksmanship to get it with a handgun.

But why go on? We pistol fans all admit there is no other game that is the equal of ours when it comes to real sport. Other pastimes may seem as good, other sports may draw more followers, other firearms with their easier requirements for successful use may attract more shooters; but the pistol, with its mysterious appeal, its alluring possibilities, and its romantic history always has had a host of loyal admirers who believe that its proper use in healthful sport and recreation is a gentleman's game.

## SOME PHENOMENA OF SHOTGUN DISCHARGES

(Continued from page 17)

eral type is shown in the spark photograph in Fig. IX. This concentrator was made by cutting through the paper of a regular shot shell at such a distance from the end as to include one felt wad in the section of the shell containing the shot charge. When such a shell is fired the entire section ahead of the line cut around the shell leaves the gun. One felt wad goes with the section and holds the shot charge in the shell as a unit until the centrifugal force of the pellets forces the wad from the section. As shown in Fig. IX, this concentrator discharges the shot in the same manner as that shown in Fig. VII and is therefore subject to the same objectionable features. This spark photograph was taken 33 feet from the muzzle.

Since it is a well-known fact that even a perfect sphere, if dropped into a vessel of water without initial rotation, will immediately acquire such rotation and as a result pursue an irregular course, it is therefore hardly necessary to draw an analogy here with that of a shot projected into the air either with or without rotation.

## SUMMARY

It is generally conceded that 70 per cent is a good average pattern for a 12-gauge full-choke gun firing at the standard 30-inch circle at 40 yards using, say, 3¾ drams of progressive burning powder and 1¼ ounces of No. 6 chilled shot.

Of the 30 per cent of the pellets which

fall outside of the test circle, for whatever causes, less than 10 per cent are due to deformed shot, even when 100 per cent of the pellets are deliberately deformed before loading. In actual practice not over 25 per cent of the pellets are badly deformed by the shock of firing, abrasion in the barrel and the action of the choke. Hence, even the most biased attempt can hardly assign a value of more than 5 per cent for that portion of the pellets falling outside of the circle due to pellet deformation.

Of the remaining 25 per cent of the pellets which fall outside of the 30-inch circle at 40 yards, the following factors probably account for the major portion:

1. Pressure in the interstices of the shot charge after leaving the muzzle.
2. Pressure of the felt wads on the rear of the shot charge after leaving the muzzle.
3. Dispersion of the pellets, both perfect

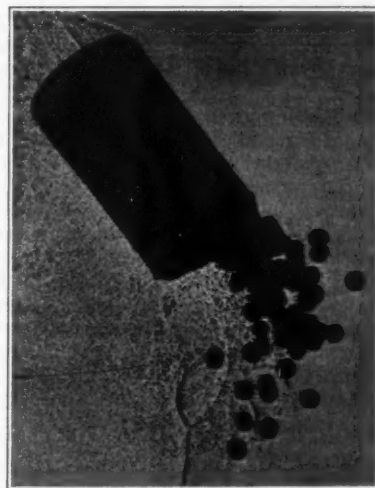


FIG. IX.—Spark photograph of the concentrator made by cutting a line around a shot shell at the center of the felt wads. This photograph was taken 11 yards from the muzzle and shows the shot beginning to separate from the section of the shell that has left the gun. Note that this concentrator and that shown in Fig. VIII discharge the shot in the same manner

and deformed, due to air resistance after leaving the muzzle.

Experiments indicate that gas checks can minimize but can not prevent gas leakage, and do not materially alter the pattern of shells in which good wadding is used.

Concentrators of the form shown in Fig. VII give results which are very erratic, and the average is no better than the pattern of a like load without the concentrator. Patterns using the concentrator will frequently miss the point of aim by 3 feet in 40 yards.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Mr. Philip P. Quayle, Chief of the Physical Laboratory of the Peters Cartridge Co., to whom he is indebted for the spark photographs shown in this paper.





# DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. J. M. Coward

ADDRESS: DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



## SPECIAL SALE OF 220-GRAIN Krag BULLETS

THIS office has been informed by the Chief of Ordnance that there is a stock of 45,000 Krag bullets, known as "Bullets, 220-grain caliber-.30 M'1898, Krag" at Frankford Arsenal, which formerly sold at \$8.28 per thousand. In order to dispose of this stock the price has been reduced to \$5 per thousand.

When this stock is exhausted no more of these bullets will be procured for sale to members of the National Rifle Association. Rifle clubs or members of the National Rifle Association desiring to purchase these bullets will forward to this office their remittances either in the form of a money order, bank draft, or certified check, made payable to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. There is a packing and handling charge of 75 cents for the first 500 bullets or less and 35 cents for each additional 500.

## AMMUNITION AVAILABLE FOR SALE

A VARIED assortment of caliber-.22 and caliber-.30 ammunition is offered for sale to rifle clubs and members of the National Rifle Association through this office and at very attractive prices. The following stock in caliber-.30 is available at the prices quoted herein:

Ball cartridges, caliber-.30, Model 1906, manufactured prior to July 1, 1919 (low grade):

Per case of 1,200 ..... \$21.60  
Per bandolier of 60 ..... 1.08

Ball cartridges, caliber-.30, Model 1922 E loaded with du Pont IMR No. 17 powder and 170-grain, 6-degree, boat-tail, full gilding-metal-jacket bullet, packed in bandoliers of 60 rounds each and stored only at Frankford Arsenal:

Per case of 1,200 ..... \$37.80  
Per bandolier of 60 ..... 1.89

Ball cartridges, caliber-.30, Model M1 service 172-grain, 8-degree, boat-tail bullet, gilding-metal jacket, machine loaded:

Per case of 1,200 ..... \$59.48  
Per bandolier of 60 ..... 2.98

Ball cartridges, caliber-.30, Model 1898 (for Krag rifle), 220-grain, round-nose, jacketed bullet. This ammunition is packed in cartons containing 20 rounds each:

Per case of 1,000 ..... \$31.50

This ammunition is also sold in less than case lots.

There is a packing charge of 50 cents for the first case and 15 cents for each additional case, in same order, and 76 cents for less than case lots.

The following stock in caliber-.22 ammunition is available at the prices quoted:

Ball cartridges, caliber-.22 short rifle (old stock):

This ammunition was formerly issued to the service, but was recalled upon the issue of the M1 rifle, packed in cartons of 500 and cases of 10,000.

Per case of 10,000 ..... \$10.00  
Per 1,000 ..... 1.00

There is a packing charge on this old stock of 40 cents for the first case and 10 cents for each additional case, in same order, and 50 cents for less than case lots.

Ball cartridges, caliber-.22, short rifle (new stock), packed same as old stock:

Per case of 10,000 ..... \$18.80  
Per 1,000 ..... 1.88

Ball cartridges, caliber-.22, long rifle (old stock), packed same as .22 short:

Per case of 10,000 ..... \$15.00  
Per 1,000 ..... 1.50

There is a packing charge on the caliber-.22, short rifle (new stock) and caliber-.22, long rifle (old stock) of 50 cents for the first case, and 15 cents for each additional case in same order, and 75 cents for less than case lots.

## SALE OF CALIBER-.22 WINCHESTER SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

THERE are approximately 700 caliber-.22 Winchester single-shot rifles at Raritan Arsenal available for sale to rifle clubs and members of the National Rifle Association. These rifles have all been reconditioned and placed in serviceable condition, and are packed in cartons containing two rifles each.

The sale price of these reconditioned rifles is \$7.50 each, and they will be sold only in pairs of two rifles each at \$15 per pair. This is rendered necessary in order to avoid breaking the containers in which they are packed.

Rifle clubs can purchase one or more pairs of these rifles at \$15 per pair.

Sales of one rifle each to individual members of the National Rifle Association will be approved providing that two members forward their orders together to this office with

the request that the rifles be shipped to the same place.

Make all remittances for these rifles either by money order, bank draft, or certified check, payable to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. Shipment will be made by express collect.

## ISSUE OF Krag RIFLE AMMUNITION

RIFLE clubs desiring Krag ammunition can make requisition for the same in the usual manner. They can draw part of their allowance in Krag, and the balance in M'1906; or, if they so desire, they can requisition for their entire allowance in Krag or M'1906.

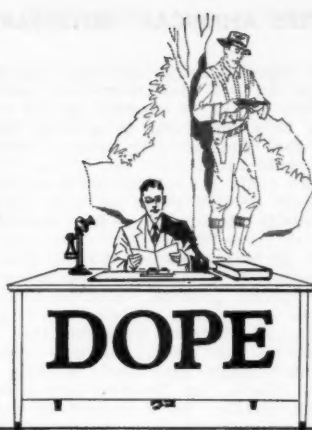
## DELINQUENT RIFLE CLUBS

APPROXIMATELY 90 of the 1,600 rifle clubs issued equipment and supplies through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship have failed to render the Annual Return of Property and the Annual Report of Firing for 1928, as prescribed by Paragraphs 14 and 15 of Army Regulations 850-100.

The failure of these clubs to comply with the various requests in regards to the submission of the Annual Return and Report of Firing has resulted in the issuance of shipping instructions for the return of the Government property in their possession.

Some of these clubs have become inactive either through lack of interest in rifle marksmanship or their inability to maintain the club's membership up to the minimum requirements, while others have paid no attention to the regulations governing their organization.

There is no doubt but that some of these clubs will request a suspension of the shipping instructions provided they submit the required reports. When a rifle club becomes inactive or loses its interest in rifle marksmanship the proper thing for it to do is to write to this office for shipping instructions for the disposal of the Government property in its possession. By following this procedure, the club's chances of losing the Government property for which it is responsible or having it stolen are greatly lessened; besides, it makes this equipment available for issuance to active clubs. Is your club one of the 90 delinquents? If so, why?



RIFLES AND BIG-GAME HUNTING: LT.-COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN

SHOTGUNS AND FIELD SHOOTING: CAPT. CHARLES ASKINS

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS: MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

EVERY CARE IS USED IN COLLECTING DATA FOR QUESTIONS SUBMITTED. BUT NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED FOR ANY ACCIDENT WHICH MAY OCCUR.

A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots — All questions answered directly by mail

## The 6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Schoenauer Rifle

THE writer is a great lover of the outdoor sports, hunting and fishing, and has done quite some deer hunting and a certain amount of bear hunting with pretty good results. I am contemplating the purchase of a Mannlicher-Schoenauer such as now put out. I have looked this rifle over at Stoeger's, New York, and I would like to own this rifle with a telescope mount, but inasmuch as my experience with this rifle with a telescope is very little, I would like to have you go into detail giving your opinion as to what you would consider the best caliber to purchase this rifle in, length of barrel, what power of scope and whether a 2½- or 2¾- or 4-power scope. I would of course prefer the Zeiss scope on this rifle, but am not sure as to what the most logical and best results would be gotten from the different magnifications.

To give you an idea as to what I would like to do with this rifle would probably be best, so that you can ascertain the caliber of the rifle and the length of the barrel and the power of the scope. While I do quite a little deer-shooting and some bear-shooting, I have in mind as soon as I can afford the time and the money, to get away for a trip to hunt moose, elk, caribou, grizzly, sheep and goat. Do you think that the 6.5-mm. rifle with 18-inch barrel, entire length of same 39 inches, with a telescope, is powerful enough to kill these above-mentioned animals at a fair range; and also how do you think that the scope will work out for probably a long shot at sheep or goat? Never having hunted for sheep or goat, I do not know what type of shots are usual. Are they stalked to within a very short range or is a long shot usual? I know for a long shot the telescope would be ideal, and probably for some medium-range shots also, but do you think that the 18-inch barrel with a telescope would be good for a long shot? That is one question that is puzzling me. Do you also think that the 6.5-mm. is powerful enough to kill moose, bear and caribou at the usual range with this shot, or would you prefer the 8-mm. or 9-mm. or 9.5-mm. caliber? These come through with a 20-inch barrel, entire length of gun 41 inches.

I understand that upon special order and additional cost this rifle can be gotten with a 22½-inch barrel for the 6.5-mm. and 23½ for the 8- and 9-mm., and this charge would be approximately \$20; but if in your

opinion the 18-inch barrel and 6.5-mm. rifle is all right for this all-around shooting I would prefer this rifle, as it is so handy and compact for getting through brush, etc.

I have been told that the 6.5-mm. with the 18-inch barrel is used for all types of shooting, including African hunting trips for large game, and that it delivers a tremendous wallop. As before stated, having never used this rifle or cartridge I can not convince myself as to whether this is so or not, and believe you can straighten me out on this subject. I also note, of course, that this Mannlicher comes through with a sporting type of rifle that shoots the .30-06 U. S. cartridge; and while I have used and owned a Springfield Sporter shooting the .30-06 cartridge, I would prefer the other type of gun, such as 6.5-mm., as I like the balance and get-up very well, especially the continuation of the wood stock to the end of the barrel. I note, however, that the .30-06 Austrian Mannlicher-Schoenauer sporting rifle shooting this cartridge does not have this type of stock, but the barrel extends beyond the wood stock and, of course, has a longer barrel, the barrel being 24 inches long.

I am quite sure that for hunting deer alone the 6.5-mm., with the 18-inch barrel, would no doubt be very satisfactory; but for hunting bear, moose, etc., I am wondering if it is powerful enough and would it shoot straight for a fairly long distance, so as to permit it to be used for this large game if equipped with this Zeiss telescope also. While I have my own conjectures—which, of course, may be wrong—I think that the 2½- or 2¾-power Zeiss scope would be the scope to have.—F. G. T.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). We know exactly what the 6.5-mm. Mannlicher rifle will do and what it will not do, because it happens that British sportsmen have been using this rifle for big-game shooting all over the world for the past thirty years, and its performance on all kinds of game has been verified in hundreds of cases.

The British sportsman uses this cartridge in a rifle with a 24-, or more commonly a 26-inch, barrel. He has been getting a muzzle velocity of about 2,300 f. s. from it with these lengths of barrel, and with a 160-grain soft-point bullet, and the killing power is based on that length of bar-

rel. A 22-inch barrel will give so nearly the same muzzle velocity that there is really no difference. But the rifle with the 18-inch barrel was designed to be a light, short, handy rifle for chamois-shooting in the Alps. Chamois is a very small animal, and does not take much killing power. The rifle with 18-inch barrel has a relatively low muzzle velocity and in my opinion has not sufficient killing power for any game in this country except for deer, for which game at short range it should prove very satisfactory. But I should not advise it for larger game. Also, with iron sights the errors of aim with this rifle will be considerable, due to the very short distance between sights.

As the rifle with 18-inch barrel would hardly meet your needs, and as the one with 22-inch barrel would be very much better, we will discuss that rifle only. The very best ammunition for it is the Western 6.5-mm. cartridge loaded with 160-grain soft-point Lubaloy bullet, muzzle velocity in 22-inch barrel about 2,300 f. s. It is a very accurate cartridge, giving about 2½-inch groups at 100 yards with target sights, or about 2 inches with a good telescope sight. This is plenty good enough even for long-range sheep and goat hunting. It is very much more accurate, has better killing power than any other cartridge of this caliber, and it gives no metal fouling; therefore I think it is the cartridge which should be chosen. It will be extremely satisfactory in killing power on deer, sheep, caribou, and goat. Its trajectory and accuracy are such that sure hits in vital parts on big game can be assured in the hands of a fine marksman up to about 250 yards. On elk, moose, and large bear it is perhaps just a little light, and except in the hands of a very good shot, who is also a very good hunter, a small proportion of failures must be expected on such game.

I have recorded a number of instances where Englishmen shooting in this country have stated that they found that the 6.5-mm. cartridge was not powerful enough for elk. In these particular instances I have noted that there is no evidence that any of these Englishmen making these reports were anything more than mediocre shots. There are very few instances where Englishmen have used this rifle on moose, probably because they thought that if the rifle, according to reports, was not heavy enough for elk it would not be heavy enough for moose. Englishmen and their gunmakers are great readers of their own



sporting literature. Their books on sporting subjects are well known, and they all have a complete library. If two Englishmen in their books state that they found the 6.5-mm. cartridge too light for elk, all Englishmen and their gunmakers at once know about it, and forever after they all declare that cartridge too light for such work. I am mentioning this English experience particularly because sportsmen of that nationality have had such an extended experience with this rifle that everything else pales into insignificance along side of it.

Among our sportsmen, only one has had really an extended experience with this cartridge. This was the late Mr. Charles Sheldon, probably our most experienced big-game hunter, although he was little known because he did not advertise himself. Mr. Sheldon told me that he had killed about 350 head of big game with the 6.5-mm. Mannlicher, using entirely the 160-grain bullet at a muzzle velocity of 2,300 f. s., in rifle with 26-inch barrel, and this list included between 70 and 80 grizzly bears, and also included four or five moose. I had the pleasure of shooting this rifle of Mr. Sheldon's, and also saw him shoot it. There was every reason why he had such success with this rifle because he was a dead shot. Another man less skillful might not have gotten the results he did—probably would not. A whole lot depends upon the man behind the gun.

I have not myself used this cartridge on game, but have used it very extensively on the target. My own opinion on its killing power is that in the hands of a man who is both a trained rifleman and a trained hunter, the cartridge will be found satisfactory for any American big game. It is perhaps the lightest cartridge that comes in this category. But in the hands of the less experienced man we would expect a number of failures with it on elk, moose and large bear.

The above all refers to killing power, with which the rifle has nothing to do except that its barrel should be long enough to give the muzzle velocity of 2,300 f. s. to the 160-grain bullet, which is desirable.

We now come to the rifle itself. The Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle is a light, strong, well-made and reliable weapon. From these standpoints it is as good as any rifle made. Its attractiveness lies in its very light weight. It is light in weight; but yet it is not so light but what it has fine accuracy for the 6.5-mm. cartridge. It is entirely too light for good results with the 8- and 9-mm. cartridges. It has a good stock for shooting in the standing position.

The bad points of the rifle are as follows: It is usually equipped with double set triggers. Such triggers are a perfect abomination in the hunting field. But of course it is possible to have this rifle equipped with the regular double-pull bolt-action trigger as seen at its best on the National Match and sporting Springfield rifles, and on high-grade Mauser rifles; so we will pass this defect by with the remark that certainly a hunter selecting this rifle should have the trigger changed. The rifle does not have sights manufactured for it which will permit of ready and accurate changes in elevation and windage. This merely means that a beginner could not expect to develop any great degree of skill in marksmanship with this rifle, and the trained rifleman would find that in order to get it accurately sighted in, so that it would place its bullets exactly where it was aimed at any particular range, a rather large expenditure of ammunition would be necessary. In other words, we can figure that every time that we get a new lot of ammunition, and we take our rifle out to the range to get it

exactly sighted in, the fact that the sights can not be set, positively will make it necessary for us to expend, say, 40 to 100 rounds of ammunition in getting sighted in by the trial-and-error method, whereas with a rifle fitted with the Lyman No. 48 sight we could get it accurately sighted in with four or five shots on one day, and then verify that with a like number of shots on some other day. The rifle has a butt plate so shaped that it jabs one most painfully in the shoulder when fired in the prone position. Unless a marksman has rather iron nerves he will get in the habit of flinching with this rifle when shooting in the prone position. But the most unfortunate and really serious fault in this rifle is the location and shape of the bolt handle. It is located so far forward as to make it almost absolutely necessary to take the rifle down from the shoulder to function it for another shot in rapid fire. Our marksmen are all trained to the mechanism of rapid fire, holding the butt of the rifle continually to the shoulder, and rapid fire can be delivered very rapidly and accurately in this manner. Having to take the rifle down between shots very greatly slows up and decreases the efficiency of rapid fire. The bolt handle is flat, and this makes for a tendency for it to slip out of the fingers when operating, particularly when the hands are cold or when gloves have to be worn. Also the flat shape makes it difficult to eject a fired case that may stick slightly. Fired cases do occasionally stick in rifles, either because of dirt on them, or because of slightly soft brass in some individual case. On the Mauser, Springfield, Remington, and Winchester rifles, having round knobs on the bolt handle one can take the palm of his hand and strike the knob an upward blow and the bolt will always come open at once. If he attempts this with the Mannlicher-Schoenauer he injures the palm of his hand severely on the sharp-pointed bolt handle.

It is only right also that we should compare this rifle shooting the 6.5-mm. cartridge with other rifles, particularly with regard to the trajectory. If we sight the 6.5-mm. rifle in for 150 yards, so as to strike the exact point of aim at that range, then the bullets will average striking  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high at 75 yards, and 6 inches low at 200 yards, and about 18 inches low at 300 yards. If we think that the range is about 200 yards we hold just a little high. If we think it is somewhere around 300 yards we hold even with the backbone of the animal above the vital area on the animal. We thus, with a little care in estimating distance, stand a good chance of landing a shot well into the vitals at ranges up to about 300 yards. Now with the Springfield using ammunition giving a muzzle velocity of 2,700 f. s., and accuracy just a trifle better than given by the Mannlicher, we find that if we sight the rifle in for 200 yards the bullets strike  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high at 100 yards, and 9 inches low at 300, and 26 inches low at 400 yards. In effect this flatter trajectory and slightly superior accuracy result in extending to about 350 yards the distance at which a trained rifleman can feel fairly sure of landing a killing hit on big game.

As I have said above, I do not believe that the 8-mm. and 9-mm. cartridges should be considered in this Mannlicher rifle. Their recoil is rather excessive in such a light rifle. Their accuracy, while fair, detracts from the distance at which game can surely be hit, and their very curved trajectory still further makes them decidedly short-range cartridges. All that can be said for them is that at short range they will be found ample in their

killing power for any game in this country. But in shooting sheep and goat today shots at over 200 yards are rather the rule than the exception, and for such shooting the flatter trajectory and superior accuracy of the 6.5-mm. cartridge should prove much superior.

I should say that the 6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle was a quite suitable weapon for the use you intend it. The only point I want to make is that it is decidedly not as good as a modern .30-06 bolt-action rifle. When I say a modern rifle I mean modern in every sense of the word—barrel, stock, sights, trigger pull, sling, etc.

With regard to telescope sights, the Zeiss Zielklein telescope would be the best because it is excellent in most respects, and particularly because its smaller eyepiece permits of its being placed lower down on the rifle and yet not interfere with the raising and pulling back of the bolt. The only mountings I can recommend for this telescope are the Niedner mounting and the Griffin & Howe double-clamp mounting.

Lastly, here is the attitude toward this rifle that I am obliged to take by reason of my experience: The trained rifleman will not choose this rifle because of a number of things: First, the shape and location of the bolt handle will be a constant aggravation and handicap to him; second, the stock will also bother him a lot, so that he would want to have the rifle restocked, which would cost a minimum of \$75; third, he would figure that the only iron rear sight available for this rifle would increase his ammunition bill, making the rifle rather expensive; fourth, he would consider the cartridge rather inferior to the .30-06 cartridge both in killing power and range. So he would naturally tend to choose the sporting type of .30-06 Springfield rifle which has none of these defects. It is true that the Springfield weighs 9 pounds. Hence he would probably take it to Stoeger and have him refine its stock, and fit lighter butt plate and sling swivels, bringing the weight down to about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds without changing any of the vital dimensions of the stock; that is, merely making the stock thinner.

#### DO NOT HESITATE TO USE SHORTS

I HAVE a Smith & Wesson .22-32 target revolver which I am desirous of using on a range in my cellar. This gun is designed for .22 long rifle, but because of the amount of noise in using this cartridge, I want to use .22 shorts. Will you advise me if this will injure the cylinder of the pistol?

I have seen advertised by Baker & Kimball a .22 auxiliary barrel for the .45 Government automatic to shoot .22 longs. Will you advise me if these have been proved satisfactory, as I am desirous of purchasing one of them in the event that they are O. K.—J. W. B., Jr.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Using .22-caliber short cartridges in the cylinder of your .22-32 target revolver will eventually roughen the cylinder sufficiently so that there will be some difficulty in extracting the long-rifle cartridges. However, even after the cylinder is roughened, you can extract the cartridges, although it requires a little effort.

Personally, I consider that there are great advantages in using the shorts under certain conditions, and I should not hesitate to do so. You will soon save enough in the cost of ammunition to pay for replacing the cylinder if it gets so bad that it really bothers you.



I have one of these guns that I have used since 1911 and have shot many thousand shorts in it, and while the long-rifle cartridges extract a little hard, I am still using the same cylinder.

The .22-caliber auxiliary barrel that you refer to only shoots single shots. It must be reloaded each time.

I have never used the Baker & Kimball adapter, but I have used one made by R. F. Sedgley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The Sedgley adapter sells for \$6; and I have found it very satisfactory. At the present moment, I can not locate the Baker & Kimball advertisement. If you can tell me what issue you saw it in, I will get hold of one of these adapters and try it out.

#### A SHOTGUN FOR FOXES

Will you please advise me as to what kind of a shotgun to buy for hunting foxes? I want to use No. 2 chilled shot. What choke, gauge and length of barrel would you suggest for a long, close-shooting and hard-hitting gun? I have had a good many shotguns that would shoot fine shot well, but I never had a shotgun that would handle No. 2 shot. They scatter too much.

What kind of oil is used to finish a new stock?—C. N. V.

Answer (by Captain Askins). The best shotgun for fox-shooting, I suppose, would be a 9-pound 10-bore with 30-inch barrels, Parker or Ithaca. Not liking a 10, I'd get the New Savage pump gun, Remington or Winchester. They all shoot about alike. The 3-inch 12's like Fox and Smith would have a little advantage over the pump, but not enough to make up for the reserve magazine in the pump gun. I'd think you could shoot about four shots at a fox if he went within 60 yards, and one of those shots ought to land. The big shot might kill a fox at 75 yards; but I think that nine times in ten he would not be killed even if hit; too thin a pattern. I have tried these long-range shots and they rarely kill, though they may cripple. It seems to me likely that you have been trying to reach out too far for any shotgun.

The oil used in finishing stocks is simply raw linseed oil. Some use oil that has been heated; but I do not know what difference it makes, and the oil I have used has been raw. It is rubbed in by hand, and the hand polishes the wood at the same time. The process is a slow one, but makes a fine job when finished rightly.

#### CONCERNING .32-20 REVOLVERS

I NOTICE the inquiry of "G. B. W." in the January issue of the RIFLEMAN as to loads for the .32-20 used in various revolvers.

For several years the .32-20 has been a favorite short-gun load of mine, and after experimenting with various calibers I have discarded everything except the above load and now use it exclusively for indoor and outdoor shooting at 20- and 50-yard targets as well as for use on camping and outing trips. This, of course, does not mean that the .22 long rifle is not always present and used on all occasions for targets and small game.

My favorite gun is the S. A. Colt, which until the past year I have used in the 7½-inch barrel. This length is extremely accurate at all ranges; but to make the gun lighter I had it cut down to a 6-inch barrel. It still shoots with the same accuracy as far as my ability to hold, and is not quite so big a load to tote around or to hold steadily on the target.

In addition to the S. A. Colt I have a Smith & Wesson Military Police Model in the 6-inch barrel .32-20. This is a beautiful gun; very smooth in action and accurate at all ranges. This latter gun is my ideal of the much-discussed all-around side

arm. It is a splendid gun for rapid-fire work as well as deliberate target work. My sights have been experimented with considerably and are now about a narrow Patridge type, both with a copper bead, which I find very useful in the woods and poor light out of doors.

My bullet for all purposes of reloading is the 115-grain Winchester, which I cast about 15 or 16 parts lead to 1 of tin. On camping trips I carry a box of soft-point factory-loaded shells for anything requiring a hard poke in the ribs. This gives me a fresh supply of empties to reload. For full loads I use 3 to 3½ grains of Bull's-eye, or 4 grains of du Pont No. 5. My regular load for 50-yard work is 3 grains Bull's-eye or 4 of du Pont No. 5, and for 20-yard targets indoors I reduce this to about 2.7 Bull's-eye and to 3.2 of No. 5. For full loads I rather favor the Bull's-eye; but for lighter loads think the No. 5 better for its added bulk. As to accuracy, I can discover no difference between the two powders. I have never tried the No. 80 powder; but some of the reloaders say this is better for some loads.

I would shoot the full loads indoors as well as for other purposes, except for the fact that with any load the .32-20 gives a very sharp, snappy crack which seems to annoy the other shooters. When they see me with the old Peacemaker in my hand they are apt to back away from the firing line until I have finished my string.

My reloading tools consist of the Winchester bullet mould, Ideal No. 3 tool, Ideal powder measure and Ideal sizer and lubricator. These tools I have used for years and they are very satisfactory, but do lack a few points of a perfect loading outfit. The .32-20 shell being very thin at the neck requires great care when seating the bullets to get the proper crimp to hold the bullet firm in the case. If slightly too much pressure is used the neck of the shell will buckle at the shoulder; and if too little crimp there will be trouble with the bullets jumping forward from the shells enough to prevent the cylinder of the gun revolving for the next shot. When I happen to locate about \$25 which is not working I am going to present myself with a Schmitt reloading outfit, which my friends "who own one" aver is the last word in accurate and quick loading outfits, and has the additional advantage of including a full-length resizer for fired shells. This latter feature would be a welcome addition, as I have many cases expanded at the base which I can not use unless resized.

I have for some time been contemplating making a change in the S. A. Colt to give better visibility of the target at the moment of discharge—after the hammer falls. Also the regular hammer is a long reach for the thumb, which in addition to the very heavy spring makes a tiresome job of firing a long string at rapid fire. In the January issue of the RIFLEMAN I notice the ad of the Newman Colt, which appears to be just what I have had in mind and will know more about it in the near future.

Like all addicts to the S. A. Colt I feel an affection for the old Peacemaker; and when it is in my hand I have the sensation that it will do the work if I hold up my end of the job. I have in past years made my best scores at the targets with this gun, with the possible exception of the .22-caliber revolvers and pistols, these of course being in a different class than the heavier fixed-sight arms.

If you see fit, I would be glad to have you pass this letter along to "G. B. W.", or to any others interested in the .32-20 for short guns, and for the S. A. Colt in particular.

Sincerely,

R. E. W.

#### KEEPING THE .45 FIT

CAN you explain to me how to dismount for cleaning a Colt .45 automatic pistol; also how to keep it in condition while idle? I am on a boat; so that I must do something to keep the salt air from rusting it.—M. A. J.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). It is very difficult to explain in a letter how to dismount a Colt automatic pistol unless you have a picture to refer to, and the different parts named and numbered on it.

I would suggest that you write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, enclosing 10 cents for a copy of War Department Document No. 1050, called "Pistol Marksman-ship," which gives all this information.

To keep your gun from rusting, clean carefully with a light oil, such as 3-in-1, and afterwards rub it dry, and then give it a very light coating of vaseline, just barely enough so that the surface has a greasy film on it. This will keep the gun from rusting.

One thing that you should not do, however, is to wrap the gun up in a rag and lay it away, as some people do, because the rag attracts moisture, and this is pretty sure to cause the gun to rust.

#### TWENTY- OR TWELVE-GAUGE, AND WHICH MAKE?

WHICH do you consider the better shotgun, the Lefever Nitro Special or the Iver Johnson double-barrel?

Which do you think is better, the 12-gauge or the 20-gauge? I do mostly field and woods shooting, although I may get a chance to do duck hunting some time.

Is the recoil in both the above guns the same, or is the 12-gauge greater in recoil?—E. A.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Gosh, man, this deciding between two good guns is a ticklish business! You go down to a gun store and look 'em over. Lefever is said never to have broken down in service. The Iver Johnson has the best ejector of them all, and is a good shooting, neat gun. You will like either gun, but will have to reach your own decision after inspection. Maybe the dealer would shoot them for you, or let you try them.

The 20-bore with standard loads is supposed to have a recoil, in normal weight of gun, of about 24 pounds, the 12-gauge, 30 pounds. This recoil is much dependent on the weight of the gun. A 20-bore under 6 pounds would kick; a 12-bore over 9 pounds wouldn't kick much, standard loads. If you get a 7-pound 12-gauge you can expect a hard kicking gun, but a 7-pound 20-bore wouldn't apparently kick any.

#### "RUSSIAN-SPRINGFIELD" BLOWS UP

ON SEVERAL occasions I have seen inquiries in the Dope Bag and other places in regard to the Russian-Springfield, sold by Bannerman, and I judge by the answers that you have had very little experience with the rifle. Last week I had the opportunity to shoot one, and I thought you might be interested in the sad news.

The design of the rifle seems to be a cheap .30-06 sporter. The stock fore end is cut off about 3 inches ahead of the band, and the barrel cut to about 22 inches. The breech is cut off about an inch and rethreaded and chambered for the .30-06. This leaves an ugly gap in the barrel channel just ahead of the shoulder on the barrel. The bolt handle is bent down about 30 degrees. The opening in the receiver is shorter than the over-all length of the .30-06 cartridge, making clip loading

and the ejection of the unfired cartridge impossible. Fired cases will eject, however.

Now for the serious trouble: Using 1918 ammunition, the first case stuck so badly that the bolt had to be beaten open with the heel of the hand—not only up, but back. The case was badly stretched just forward of the head. I believe that bolt would have closed with a thin dime between the cartridge and bolt head.

The remainder of the shooting was done with a long string and the gun fastened to a stump. Every case needed force enough to extract it, so as to bruise the hand. The seventeenth shot blew off the head of the case, and the majority of the receiver ring and bolt left for parts unknown.

This particular rifle may have been a bad one, and the old ammunition may have been a contributing factor, but personally I want none such head space ahead of my face. I have no doubt but that the last shot would have inflicted a very serious, if not fatal, wound to one shooting from the shoulder, as the bolt was blown completely out of the gun. The portion with the locking lugs was never found.—P. M. I.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). It is too bad that you did not write to me before you purchased that Russian-Springfield rifle from Bannerman. I would have told you that we had received to date, I think, sixteen complaints about this rifle, including two serious accidents.

The fact of the matter is that the chamber of the Russian rifle is too large at its rear for the Springfield case, and even if it be remodeled we still have this large space at the rear, which is not filled by the Springfield case. The consequence is that when the Springfield cartridge is fired in the remodeled rifle the case at once swells to meet the enlarged chamber. It is only a question of time when a cartridge case very slightly softer in anneal than the standard will be encountered and the brass has a chance to flow. It flows back and around the head of the bolt and the enlarged chamber, and the gas escapes to the rear and completely wrecks the breech action. This is what happened in your case. It is probable that if the Russian rifle were fitted with a brand-new properly chambered Springfield barrel and the head of the bolt worked over so as to properly take the head of the Springfield case, the breech action of the Russian rifle would be strong enough for the .30-06 cartridge. But we have always regarded the rechambering of the regular Russian rifle for the Springfield cartridge as entirely impracticable and unsafe. I am very sorry to hear that you had this unfortunate experience, but I am very glad indeed to know that it did not result in any personal injury.

#### IMPROVING THE TRIGGER ON THE .22 COLT AUTOMATIC

FOR the benefit of those who are not altogether satisfied with the trigger squeeze on the Colt .22 automatic, I am writing my experiences with it.

With all the guns of this model that I have observed the sear disengages almost as soon as the trigger starts backward. After the release of the sear the trigger moves backward some distance, and then comes to an abrupt stop. The trigger also is located about in the middle of the guard, instead of in the rear area of the guard, as in a revolver when cocked.

These two things have bothered me ever since I started using this pistol; so I decided to see what I could do. In the



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first place, I looked in the Colt catalogue and found that the price of a new trigger and sear was 75 cents each. I figured that I wouldn't lose much if I did ruin a trigger; so I started in.

To remedy the first difficulty I removed the sear and filed off a little at a time from the face of the arm that engages with the trigger bar. When I finished this part, the trigger moved nearly to the stop at the rear before the sear let loose. This almost entirely eliminated the distortion of the aim due to the let-off.

Now, the other change is accomplished by heating the trigger red-hot and bending it backward. The trigger is not made of hardened steel, so there is no chance of ruining the temper, as would be the case if the sear was a part of the trigger. With the trigger set back this way, the trigger finger is supported by the receiver almost to the trigger, thus making a steadier let-off.

I have performed this change on two of these guns, and in both cases our scores were greatly improved.

I hope that this information may be of value to others who use this pistol.—D. M. E.

### THE DOPE IS ACCURATE

ON PAGE 307 of "Pistols and Revolvers" the penetration of the .45 automatic Colt at 25 yards is given as 9.95 inches in moist loam and 7.8 inches in dry sand. This is very clearly an error as it does not compare properly with other statistics in the same chapter.

I appreciate the various tables and statistics in this book; but in order to draw proper conclusions from same it is very necessary that they be accurate.

Please give me the correct figures on the above.—E. S. W.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). I much appreciate your calling my attention to the apparent discrepancy in the tables on page

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307 of "Pistols and Revolvers." At first sight, it would appear that there was a typographical error in the book; so I checked this over very carefully.

The original information was taken from official Ordnance Department documents, and on rechecking this information, I find that the book "Pistols and Revolvers" is absolutely correct, as the figures given therein agree with the official figures given in War Department documents.

It is possible that one of these figures in the War Department reports is a typographical error, as the penetration of 19.25 inches in "moist loam" for the .45-caliber, Model of 1909, certainly does not seem consistent with the penetration of 9.95 inches for the .45 automatic. However, there is always one other point to be considered in a case like this, and that is the fact that "moist loam" is not a very accurate term, and these two tests were made years apart. It is quite conceivable that in some cases "moist loam" might be much easier to penetrate than in others.

The figures given in my book are taken from War Department Document No. 1927, "Description of Colt's Double Action Revolver," printed in 1913, and from War Department Document No. 1866, "Description of the Automatic Pistol, Caliber .45," printed in 1917. The same figures for the automatic pistol are given in "Training Regulations No. 325-15," printed in 1924.

I will try to chase down the correctness of these figures for you by going back to the records of the original tests in the War Department.

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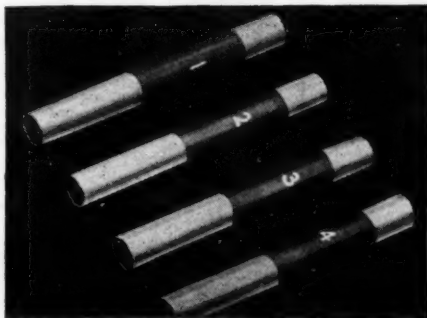
Look what happened at the Mt. Clare shops of the B & O in Baltimore, the other day. Most of the fellows had been smoking "Brand Y" for years.

But when Chairman of Machinists, James E. Poulton, handed out the 4 leading cigarettes with paper "masks" over the names, 57 out of 115 picked OLD GOLD as the best. *It was a walk-away for OLD GOLDS!*

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How the names were hidden on the 4 brands.



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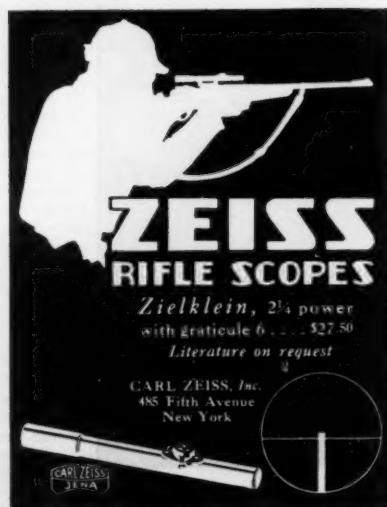
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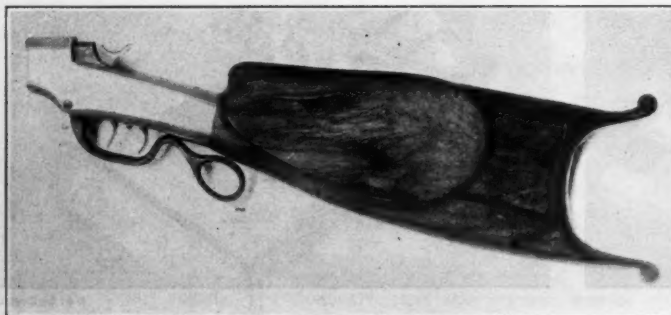
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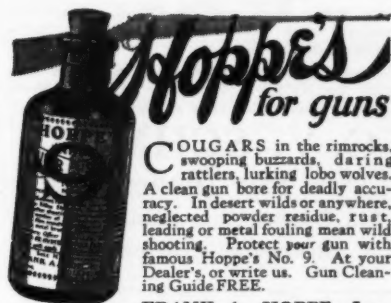


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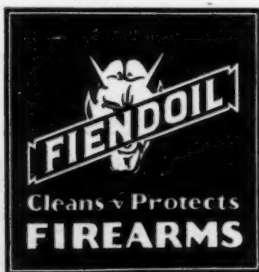
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**MILLER CHECKING OUTFIT**, includes one blued steel handle with three interchangeable bits cutting 12, 16 and 20 lines to the inch, Swiss file and flexible rule, \$4.50. Special bits to order, \$1. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. **6-29**

**USED LEATHER ARMY SLINGS**, 75 cents; New Kerr web adjustable slings, 75 cents; sheepskin shooting pads, elbow each, 75 cents, shoulder, \$1; used cotton army coats, sizes 44-40, make fine shooting coats, \$1.25; 25X spotting telescopes; three brass draw tubes with brass leather-covered body; two-inch objective lens with case, \$15; funnel and mug for water cleaning, .30 Springfield, \$1.50. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. **6-29**

**WINCHESTER** single-shot rifle with .22 Hi-power heavy barrel, chambered by Niedner, with Mann Neidner firing pin and 5A Winchester scope mounted, loading tools, bullet mould and about a hundred loaded shells, has made groups of ¼-inch at 60 yards, \$60; also .45 Colt auto., first-class condition, \$20. J. N. Garlinghouse, Clinton, N. Y. **6-29**

**SMALL-BORE** season over. First money-order takes .22 M1 Springfield, \$40; .22 Colt Woodsman, \$28; .22 S. & W. Straight-line, \$28; all new, as issued, gun crank condition; .45 Government automatic pistol, used, good condition, \$20. Wm. Storey, Madison, Wis. **6-29**

**SNAPPY DIAMOND STUD**, 1 1/16 karat, a real bargain, tired of taking care of it, jeweler's appraisal with it, keeping it in bank. **TRADE**—Best lead prepaid for .38 Special shells, primers, powder. E. A. Hilkert, Knightstown, Ind. **6-29**

**ALUMINUM INTERNATIONAL BUTT PLATES** for Springfield and Winchester 52, in rough, \$1.25; finished and polished, \$2.25; adjustable model, \$5. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. **6-29**

**WINCHESTER B5** scope, No. 2 mounts, perfect, \$15; Hensoldt Dyalot, 6 x 26, brand new, \$42. George Jaffe, 88 Linden Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. **6-29**

**FULL-LENGTH SHELL-RESIZING DIE** for .38 Special, .45 Colt and .45 automatic, \$1 postpaid. McCaslin, Centralia, Kans. **6-29**

**.25-20 WINCHESTER** single-shot rifle and tools; also .38 Army Special. All fine condition. Walter C. Heisler, 5715 Utica Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. **6-29**

**FINE ANSCO V. P. 2** Camera, film 4A, Anastigmat lens F-6.3, \$9.50; 14 boxes (700) .38 short Colt black, \$6; new .38-55 Winchester 1894 T. D. octagon barrel and 26 boxes (520) black cartridges, \$35; five pairs 6x30 Military binoculars just overhauled by Bausch & Lomb factory, case, \$18.50; fine 1903 Winchester .22 auto. barrel tapped for Winchester blocks and threaded for silencer, restocked 13½ inches, pistol grip and fore end checked, \$22.50; beautiful Fred Adolph single-trap 13½ x 1¼ x 1½ inches, pad, 31¼-inch barrel, gold inlay, fine engraving and wood carving, \$110. Fred W. Jay, 457 Fillmore St., Gary, Ind. **6-29**

**NEW-STYLE GERMAN 8X** field glasses with center-wheel adjustment, not to be confused with the old style, which did not have this desirable feature, scientifically ground lenses, with large field, finished in field gray, complete with strap and carrying case, \$12.50. Will be sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination upon receipt of \$1. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. **6-29**

**TWO presentation Colt** percussion revolvers, solid-ivory grips, with carved figure in relief, silver-plated frame and barrel, gold-plated hammers and triggers, .36 caliber, round barrel. Collection of fine American percussion target rifles, False muzzels and starters; some with telescope sights and accessories. Fine silver-mounted Kentucky, curly-maple stocks. Walter M. Cline, Chattanooga, Tenn. **6-29**

**SEVERAL target and hunting rifles**—Ballards, Winchester, Stevens, others; tools, moulds, barrels, sundries. List for stamp. C. H. Kelly, 30 Alarie St., West Roxbury, Mass. **6-29**

**.30-06 SERVICE RIFLE**, barrel new, \$25; 12 x 50 binocular, new, \$50; or trade. B. P. Enright, Perry, Okla. **6-29**

**BOND LUBRICATOR** with .38-40 die, new, \$9; Howe Whelen bolt sleeve sight for Springfield, \$12.50; bench sizing press with dies complete for Springfield and Krag, F. A. make, \$15; D. C. M. stock for .32 Springfield, \$4; D. C. M. stock for .30 sporter, \$4; D. C. M. stock for service type barrel, without cut for Lyman sight or for barrel sight, fitted with Whelen swivels, sling, barrel band, trap butt plate, neatly checked and oil finished, slightly used, \$20; machinist vise, 2½-inch jaw, extra copper jaws, swivel base, suitable for gun work, \$5; Winchester-Niedner scope mounts, taper dovetail, blocks for Springfield, \$15. I. M. Massey, Hill City, S. Dak. 6-29

**FINE KENTUCKY FLINTLOCK RIFLE**, \$50; fine Kentucky double percussion rifle, \$40. Both rifles in perfect original condition. J. B. Frakes, Amsterdam, Mo. 6-29

**KRAG-NIEDNER .25**, Springfield, .30 Mauser, 8-mm., Russian 7.62. **WANT**—Shotgun, binocular, telescope, other goods. Holden, North Street, Northampton, Mass. 6-29

**TRADE**—One new Remington standard typewriter for shotgun, rifle, pistol, game heads, scope, etc. K. E. Miller, 1716 W. 9th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 6-29

**MAXIM SILENCERS** for all .22-caliber rifles, includes assembling tool and screw cap for barrel when silencer is not in use, \$10. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 6-29

**SELL**—Bisley 5¼-inch .45 caliber, new condition, \$40; Winchester .351, Lyman rear, fine condition, \$25. Keister, 1408 Seymour St., Utica, N. Y. 6-29

**REMINGTON, MODEL 120**, perfect inside and out, fitted for sling, Lyman rear peep, target front sight, \$19 cash. Kenneth Squires, 24 Clinton St., Newark, Ohio. 6-29

**.32-20 WINCHESTER CARBINE**, \$15; .44-40 Mervin Hulbert revolver, \$12; .32-20 Bisley Model Colt, \$20. All good. C. B. Henderson, 318 W. 4th St., Winslow, Ariz. 6-29

**MAUSER PISTOL**, 7.63-mm., 100 rounds ammunition, \$25; Stevens Armory .22 rifle, \$7. A. J. Thill, Camp Simms, Congress Heights, D. C. 6-29

**PETERSON-STEVENS .22** long rifle, 1¼-inch groups 100 yards, machine rest, 10 pounds, \$35. Dr. Paul Neal, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Ill. 6-29

**ZEISS BINOCULARS**, 8 x 40 mm., Delatius, new condition, sole-leather case, \$65; fine Schuta 6 x 35-mm., Heliolith binocular, excellent condition, leather case, \$27; Remington .30-caliber rifle, excellent condition, \$12. A. S. Cosler, 7000 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 6-29

**SMITH Crown grade single-trap gun**, 34-inch barrel, beautiful Monte Carlo stock with cheekpieces, gun-crank condition, sole leather case, cost \$300, sell \$150. No trades. F. H. Bentley, 316 E. Second Ave., Du Bois, Pa. 6-29

**.22 S. & W. TIP-UP**, 10-inch target pistol, special stocks and front sight, perfect inside and out, \$35. L. G. Morse, Brewer, Me. 6-29

**NEW BARREL** for 1912 Winchester 12-gauge, 30-inch, full magazine, receiver ring attached, \$15. James Stillwell, Iron Mountain, Mich. 6-29

**KRAG RIFLE**, Carbine; tools, .30 Luger, .32 S. & W., .38 S. & W. Special, .30 W. C. F., Springfield silencer. Heine, 322 S. 10th St., Reading, Pa. 6-29

**15-JEWEL Waltham**, 16, Wordsworth 14-karat case, \$20. L. G. Morse, Brewer, Me. 6-29

**WINCHESTER 5A** telescope sight, \$25; Vion 45-power spotting scope, seldom used, \$20. Edward Neumann, 7919 Ridgeland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-29

**7 CASES .30-06** ammunition, \$10 per case 1,200. F. O. B. Orange. C. Wilkenloh, 129 Main St., Orange, N. J. 6-29

**REMINGTON, Model 10**, 12-gauge, 30-inch full-choke, new condition, not worn or scratched, \$30. Glen C. Welton, Sextonville, Wis. 6-29

**WESTLEY-RICHARDS 16-gauge** ejector, 28-inch modified and full, A1 condition, \$125; Tell, .22 target pistol, like new, \$65; S. & W. .22 perfected target pistol, pitted but accurate as ever, \$16. 315 W. Popular, Stockton, Calif. 6-29

**WINCHESTER, Model 1912**, 12-gauge, full-choke, 30-inch, standard grade, \$30. R. A. Skinner, Rockville, Conn. 6-29

**COMPLETE OUTFIT**, .50 caliber Remington pistol—tools, shells, etc.—10-inch barrel, \$40, competitive target accuracy; Ballard .25-25, Rigby barrel, interchangeable, .32 R. F. barrel, extras, \$40; Remington .41 Derringer, \$5; Colt, ditto, \$5; Elliott, ditto, .32 caliber, \$7; Remington-Hepburn, .38-55 fancy, perfect barrel, tools, etc., \$25; ladies' model Stevens, .22 L. R., Malcolm scope, Swiss butt, very beautiful wood, extras, \$50; 4½-inch S. A. Colt .45, ivory handles, \$20; 4-inch .38 Colt, duplicate in appearance of its big brother, \$20. Morgan Van Matre, Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 6-29

**.32 REMINGTON** auto. pistol, like new, \$12; .38 H. & R. revolver, fine, \$6. D. Inglis, 5827 N. Kostner, Chicago, Ill. 6-29

**.22 WINCHESTER, Model 56**, Sporter, 2 extra 10-shot magazines, perfect, first money order for \$16 takes; .22 Winchester automatic, Rocky Mountain rear barrel, fine, rest of gun in fair condition, \$17. George R. Croft, Box 216, Olean, N. Y. 6-29

**ONE .32-20** Bisley Colt, 7½-inch barrel, belt and holster, good shooting condition. F. M. Ferry, Cloverport, Ky. 6-29

**SPECIAL PRICES** on new guns, any make, model or caliber, 1894 Winchester rifles, \$29.50; carbines, \$27; Model 54, \$40. Write for my prices on any firearms or accessories in which you are interested. Crosman pneumatic, .225, \$9, prepaid. Lyman 487 for Winchester 52, \$9.75. Frank Hartman, Oak Ridge, Pa. 6-29

**FANCY Swiss Martini** target rifle, engraved, \$65; percussion lock, shotgun and rifle combined, engraved, \$15. H. J. Bartels, New Holstein, Wis. 6-29

**SPORTING** Springfield parts, new, barrel and receiver assembly, band and swivel, Model 1922 sporting stock, \$14. Sidney Smith, St. Matthews, Ky. 6-29

**12 COPIES** of 1928 AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, \$2.25; also several of 1927-1926 copies \$1.25. Ernest Studer, Lyons, N. Y. 6-29

**TWO MARLIN .44** repeaters, 1889 model, \$8 each; Savage .303, takedown with folding Lyman sights and canvas case, \$25; Colt .25 automatic with pearl grips, No. 150173, \$10. C. T. Griswold, 1500 Las Lomas Rd., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 6-29

**SAVAGE .303** lever-action, solid frame, half-octagon barrel, good as new, cost \$55, sell \$25. Bryan Whitehead, 715 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo. 6-29

**FINE** old imported violin, special copy of Niccolaus Amati, beautiful plush-lined case, two bows, pearl inlays, etc., cost \$138, first \$45 money order takes it; very fine .57 Winchester .32 L. R., new condition, special oil-finished stock, cost \$35, first \$20 money order takes it; case and sling free. John Standke, 138 Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 6-29

**GUNS, rifles, revolvers, cartridges, loading tools, moulds, etc.** Send stamp for list. H. C. Moore, Box 29, Prairie du Sac, Wis. 6-29

**BALLARD .22** Pope barrel, Swiss pitted near chamber, set trigger, fine stock, Swiss butt, \$18; Marlin .22 lever-action, little pitted, \$14; Sharp Borchard, old reliable, fine, \$15; camera, 9-12 centimeter plate holder and film pack, Zeiss Tessar lens, extra Distar lens, \$50, cost \$100; two Gibson A4 mandolins, faultless cases, like new, \$40 each. Y. Ronn, 1512 Amsterdam St., New York, N. Y. 6-29

**MEXICO**, 800,000-acre big game hunting territory. Write E. A. Hatton, Del Rio, Tex. 6-29

**BAUSCH & LOMB 10-power** prism binoculars, \$29; Cavalry sabers, \$3; .38 Smith & Wesson hammerless, \$15. James O. Johnson, Southington, Conn. 6-29

**.45 COLT** automatic, good second-hand condition, \$15. **WANT**—Smith & Wesson 1917, .45; gun case for Springfield. Frank Casey, Helena, Mont. 6-29

**WINCHESTER No. 52**, Stainless barrel, fired 2,000 rounds, perfect, \$38; Winchester No. 52, regular barrel, new, never fired, \$53. Q. D. Foster, 201 Lake St., Delaware, Ohio 6-29

**TO SETTLE AN ESTATE**. Cash. All in new condition. Ithaca No. 7 grade trap, 12-34-inch, \$200; Remington, Model C, pump, .32 caliber, \$35; Remington No. 5 grade automatic, .30 caliber, \$125; Savage, special finish, Model 99, takedown, .303 caliber, 22-inch barrel, \$125; Smith double, trap grade, automatic ejector, single trigger, 26-inch barrel, modified and cylinder 2½-inch drop, \$80; three-barrel gun co. 28-inch, 12-gauge and .32-40 barrel, \$125. Cases and other equipment with guns. H. P. Warner, 41 Spring St., Iilon, N. Y. 6-29

**SPRINGFIELD** Service rifle, star-gauged, perfect condition, \$30. H. Shields, 67 S. Mulberry St., Chillicothe, Ohio. 6-29

**HOFFMAN** set triggers, trigger guard, floor plate and International type palm rest; guaranteed perfect condition for .22-caliber Springfield, \$25 takes it. J. M. Love, 146 Seymour St., Watertown, N. Y. 6-29

**INDIAN RELICS**—Beadwork, old guns, curios, bills, coins, Indian photos; minerals, fossils. List free. Vernon Lemley, Osborne, Kans. 6-29

**SCHUETZEN** Ballard, .32-40, barrel 30 inches, double set trigger, excellent condition, \$25. A. H. Winter, 1274 Plaza Ave., Topeka, Kans. 6-29

**NEW RUSSIAN SPORTER**—Remodeled by Linden; sling, Jostam pad, 140 shells, \$17.50. Write J. Emerson, 523 Norwood Ave. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 6-29

**60 SPORTSMEN'S MAGAZINES**, good condition, all different, \$7.50. No trades. Stamp please. Wm. J. Seymour, Route 2, Sioux City, Iowa. 6-29

**SENSATIONAL SALE, NEW GUNS**: 1 Over-Under Holland-Holland with ejectors, 12-gauge, 32-inch barrel, full-choke, \$600, list special \$550; 1 Over-Under 16-gauge, \$250, list special, \$175; 1 Doppel barrel, Purdey, with ejectors, 12-gauge, full-choke, \$300, list special, \$215; 1 Greener Doppel barrel, 16-gauge, with ejectors, \$200, special \$150; 1 Greener Doppel barrel, 20-gauge, list \$165, special \$125; 2 Purdey, 16-gauge, \$200, special \$145; 1 Doppel barrel, Holland-Holland, list \$250, special \$175; 2 Doppel barrels, 12-gauge, Greener, list \$176, special \$125; 1 Springfield .30-06, with fine stock, checked horn pistol grip cap, trap butt plate, \$125; 1 Winchester automatic shotgun, new, \$45; 1 Remington rifle, caliber .35, \$35, new. These guns can be sent subject to examination. P. Mack, 3721 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich. 6-29

**FOR SALE**—38 Colt Army Special, perfect condition, shot only a few times, \$20. H. Wheeler, Winslow, Ariz. 6-29

**FOR SALE**—Colt .44 Special New Service Target, Patridge sights, new never fired, \$30. Robert Lynch, Box 749, New Haven, Conn. 6-29

**GOERZ 2½-power** scope, with clamps, lens caps and sole-leather case, cost \$60, sell \$25. Fred Grau, Spiceland, Ind. 6-29

**FOR SALE**—Ideal No. 3 tool, .25-20 S. S., muzzle-sizer, 77-grain mould, \$4. Pocket scope, 4-power, \$1. C. E. McDormand, Annapolis, Nova Scotia. 6-29

**.250-3,000 SAVAGE**, Model 99C, Lyman sight, new, \$35; 2 .44 S. & W. Specials, triple lock, \$35 each, target sights; 9-mm. Luger 8-inch barrel, target sights, \$30; .38 Officers' Model Colt, target sights, \$30; .45 Colt auto, \$20; .38 S. & W. Special, target sights, \$27.50; Stevens scope, with mounts, \$20; Kahles Mignon scope 4X, no mounts, \$25. Hensoldt Ziel Dialyt, 4X Noke mounts, \$55. H. A. Brown, 1119 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif., 6-29

**52 WINCHESTER**, factory new, \$34; .30-30 Winchester carbine, fine condition, \$15 each; Remington automatic, 12-gauge, fine condition, \$32; .303 British cartridges, \$2.50 per 100. **WANT**—Krag and 7.62 Russian cartridges. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kans. 6-29

**HUNTING TYPE MOUNTING** for Remington or low Springfield, \$12; stamped envelope for particulars. **WANT**—Springfield Sporter new as issued. Elmer R. Stahl, 416 Mercer St., Turtle Creek, Pa. 6-29

**SMITH & WESSON**, 32-20, 6-inch, square butt, like new, with shoulder holster, \$20. Norman DuBois, Palisade, N. J. 6-29

**YANKEE ADJUSTABLE TOOL** for .45 automatic, excellent, \$5 delivered. **WANT**—Bond No. A-454550 mould. G. Lindberg, Fruitport, Mich. 6-29

**FRENCH ARMY LEBEL**, slightly used, accurate, 8-shot, 8-mm., barrel fine, \$75 cartridges, \$17.50. F. F. Brown, Tingley, Iowa. 6-29

**COLT FRONTIER**, single-action .45, new barrel, new cylinder, mounted with ivory stocks, factory job, gun crank condition, \$25. Walter S. Brinkmann, Sun Life Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 6-29

**L. C. SMITH SPECIALTY** grade ventilated-rib 12-32, full 14½ inches, 2½-inch straight grip, single-trigger ejector, boaver-tail and regular interchangeable fore end, \$150; Fox A. E. grade, 12-28, full and modified ejector, straight stock, 14 x 2½ inches, oil finish, screw eyes for sling No. 7, \$55; S. & W. Military and Police .38 Special, 4-inch barrel adjusted and targeted at factory, \$24. All above are new, only shot to target. Not a scratch inside or out. L. W. Brennan, 3353 Center Rd., Warrensville, Ohio. 6-29

**BISLEY FLAT-TOP TARGET**, 32-20, fine, used condition, inside and out, blue, \$55. Thomas Walton, 318 Lee St., Evanston, Ill. 6-29

**COLT**, single-action, .44-40, 5½-inch, inside perfect, outside fine, \$22; Colt Army Special .38, 6-inch, blue, fine, \$20. Jesse Hartzell, Grinnell, Iowa. 6-29

**STANDARD** automatic rifle, .35 caliber, new barrel, good condition, \$20. Fred Councilman, 2033 Vermont Ave., Toledo, Ohio. 6-29

**O'HARE** micrometer; two-fiber rifle trunks, handle, lock, holds one and four Springfields, half price. W. J. Becker, Forks, Wash. 6-29

**.22-CALIBER HARTFORD AUTOMATIC TARGET PISTOL**, \$12. Jerome Stevenson, 815 10th St., N. Fargo, N. Dak. 6-29

**ENGLISH** setter male pup, 6 months old, \$15, or consider rifle. G. E. Suprey, Gorada, Minn. 6-29

**COLT .45** auto. commercial, Victory Model, match barrel, smoothed action, 4½-pound pull, extra magazine, perfect, \$30; Luger, .30-caliber, 3½-inch barrel, gold head sight, perfect, very accurate, Heiser holster, wood stock, extra magazine, 100 cartridges, \$22.50. Examination on receipt of \$5, guaranteed. Earl S. Zeigler, 2229 Goff St., Wheeling, W. Va. 6-29



700 NEW Krag Cartridges, gilding-metal bullets, new ammunition, also 500 P. A. 70 primers, a few empties and a few primed cases \$22; 25-20, Model '92 Winchester carbine, \$18, like new except bluing on the receiver is worn; one .25-20, 86-grain bullet mould, perfect, \$2.50; one New Service, 5 1/2-inch barrel, not model of 1917, target sights, perfect inside, bluing slightly worn outside, regular S. A. 45 cartridge (this gun is superbly accurate, having won many matches, sighted for 50 yards), \$25; one Krag 20-inch barrel, Lyman rear, gold bead front, stocked full length, same as little Mannlicher, recoil pad, smoothed action, and in perfect condition, \$25; one spotting scope, excellent, \$10; .358 sizing die and plunger for Ideal, \$1; one .358 plus, hollow-point mould for .38 Special, \$2.50. I know the above will satisfy the crankiest. Jas. P. Converse, Tanque Verde Ranch, R. F. D. No. 2, Tucson, Ariz. 6-29

SAWYER'S Vol. I, \$5; Vol. II, \$7.50, Stock and Steel, \$7.50; Simeon North, \$8.50; pair Colonial flintlock pistols from Revere family, silver trimmed, \$55; .32 R. F. S. & W., \$11; .32-20 Bleyer Colt, \$24; .45 Sharps buffalo rifle, 16 1/2 pounds, \$40; Savage .32 automatic, \$11; U. S. Johnson 1836 flint pistol, \$16; U. S. Springfield pistol carbine, \$25; Colt .22 R. F. side ejector, \$12; Remington .44 percussion, \$8.50. Many other Colts, Smith & Wessons, Sharps and Military arms. J. C. Harvey, 880 Main St., Worcester, Mass. 6-29

NEW 30-06 IDEAL TOOL, 10-, 12- and 20-gauge; Eureka loading sets, Lyman No. 1 for Model 14 Remington; .30 Luger direct from Stoeger, 7-mm., 20-inch Waffenfabrik. Write for prices. F. L. Ferguson, Roaming Springs, Tex. 6-29

NIMROD BARREL BLUE—A cold process blue. No tanks nor heat needed. Blues by chemical action and is not a paint nor lacquer. \$1. Pit-O-Patch repairs shotgun pits, 50 cents. Chester Nickodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 6-29

MODEL 1914 English Enfield (not Lee Enfield), .303-caliber, superbly stocked by Linden, with straight, high comb stock for scope sight, and an action that will take the scope very low, detachable sling swivels, recoil pad; fore-arm tip of buffalo horn, with horn inlays on recoil bolt, as fine a job of stocking as usually seen anywhere in this country, rifle made by Winchester and nicely blued, gun new and perfect, never fired, first check for \$75; Model 1909 New Service Colt, .45 caliber, 5 1/2 inch, blue, fine condition, \$20; .45-70 Springfield, shortened for arm, new, \$5; No. 103 Lyman sight mounted on Springfield, cocking piece, new, \$9 without disk; Argentina Mauser 7.65-mm. barrel, somewhat pitted, stock well shaped, with a neat, clean little action in perfect condition, \$15; B. & M. bolt-sleeve sight for Springfield, attached to sleeve ready for service, perfect condition, \$12. L. J. Hathaway, c/o THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 6-29

REFINISHED PACIFIC BALLARD action with Schuetzen stock, \$17; Stevens-Pope Model 52 single-shot action, Pope lever, 32-40 Stevens No. 3 30 inch, Hudson throat, good shape, \$15; James V. Howe-Ballard 22, 24-inch round barrel, no fore end, fine match outfit, costing \$100, sell \$25; "Arrow" Ballard offhand bronze plates, in rough, \$1 each; heavy Schuetzen bronze plates, similar Zischang type, in rough, \$1.50; Schoyen rest with fore end, \$3; 9-mm. 32-40 moulds, \$1 each; 1926-27-28 RIFLEMAN, \$5; heavy Schuetzen 6 1/2-inch Ballard stock, pistol grip, curly walnut, nice one, \$12. List of other items and descriptions for stamp. Claude Roderick, Monett, Mo. 6-29

VERY FINE 12-26 No. 5 Ithaca, double imported Krupp barrels, Monte Carlo stock (fine figure), single trigger, automatic ejector, new condition, \$115; remodeled Krag, \$25; 30-30 Model 94 Winchester, good condition, \$24. Ned H. Painter, Tarentum, Pa. 6-29

FECKER 10-POWER SCOPE, Pope rib, 1 1/4-inch objective, medium cross hairs, complete with mounts, brand new, \$50. No trades. B. P. Leeds, Allendale, Ill. 6-29

ATTENTION Krag OWNERS! I have a limited supply of 26-inch barrels for Krag rifles, all new and unused and without any sights or provision for them at \$12.50 fitted to your action. Lyman ramp, without head, furnished and fitted for \$4.50. Write for further information. Paul R. Dodge, Sporting Goods, Yreka, Calif. 6-29

REAL BUY! Brand-new secretarial model (green finish) L. C. Smith typewriter, piece type, cost \$105, never used, factory guarantee. Will sell for \$84. Charles Roth, 2884 Ash, Denver, Colo. 6-29

SELL—Now ready, the perfected unbreakable all-steel archery bow, superior to any wood bow, only \$16, including steel string that will last for years, and canvas cover. Bow is jointed, 28 inches long taken down. Full particulars on request. Address, The Patriot Armeria Antigua, 7450 Crandon Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-29

FOR SALE—Rare old Patent Office models of firearm improvements; duck, snipe decoys; obsolete cartridges; Krag, Springfield, Mauser military stocks; Ideal holster stock that converts Colt or S. & W. into carbine, new in factory box; can be fitted to .38 Special or .32-20 German-made Luger and Mauser holsters; Ideal Savage, Winchester reloading tools, mostly obsolete calibers; 8-gauge Eley pin-fire shells and other sizes; bullet moulds; Lang double-barrel rifle, .44 Henry rifle, Kentucky gun. State wants. R. Abels, 131 East 60th St., New York, N. Y. 6-29

SELL—All kinds of old-time firearms. Can supply anything in antique arms ever made. The Patriot Armeria Antigua, 7450 Crandon Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-29

#### SELL OR TRADE

COLT .45 AUTOMATIC, perfect, \$23. TRADE for Camp Perry, or—M. H. Willcher, 717 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 6-29

WINCHESTER '95, carbine, 30-40, perfect, sell \$28. TRADE for Savage .250 99G. Wilber R. McIntire, Willard, Colo. 6-29

NEW ITHACA 20, No. 1, 30-06 Sporter, I. C. S. Structural Library, tennis racquet. WANT—Parker 16, binoculars, handgun. von Linden, Livingstonville, N. Y. 6-29

HEDDON'S NEW No. 15 casting rod, 5-foot aluminum case, list \$22.50. WANT—Shakespeare rod, Model Washington or Oregon, S. & W. or Colt 1917, Savage N. R. A. Crosman air rifle, .45 auto, ammunition, Savage .25-20 or .32-20 Sporter. Joe Bell, Darlington, Wis. 6-29

WINCHESTER 92, .25-20, poor barrel, cartridges, \$8.50. TRADE for Colt Frontier, fancy Mexican rest, \$2. Curtis Walker, 1808 Thompson St., Lafayette, Ind. 6-29

FINE, CLOSELY FITTED, .45 S. A. Colt, 7 1/2-inch barrel, special fixed sights, gold bead, Bleyer spur hammer or two-piece Newman mousings, checked-walnut grip, checked backstrap, smooth action, cash \$40, OR TRADE for 8 x 24 Zeiss Deltur. Must be perfect. George H. Miller, Annandale Golf Club, Pasadena, Calif. 6-29

WANT—Noke Scope. SELL—Complete set new Belding & Mull loading tool bullet puller. Ideal powder measure No. 5, 2,000 cases fired once in Springfield, or good 15 pounds cast bullets, Ideal \$20, or trade for .22 Colt. Charles Hurlbutt, Gilbertsville, N. Y. 6-29

303 ROSS, \$10; 400 cartridges, \$2.75 per hundred; Remington 12A, new barrel, \$12.50; Krag, 150 cartridges, \$8; Lefever 12 hammerless 16-inch barrels, \$15. WANT—45 auto; spotting scope; Frontier, condition immaterial, .22 H. W. revolver. Gordon Weber, Tomah, Wis. 6-29

32-40 BALLARD, 30-inch barrel, Schuetzen butt plate, pistol grip, cheek-rest, stock, fore arm and grip checked, loop lever, Stevens rear peepsight, in almost factory condition; Winchester, Remington, Hephurn and several others; 38-72 reloading tools, .45-85 Ballard cartridges. WANT—22-15-60 and .25-25 loaded or empty cases; Bardon spotting scope; No. 1 1/4 primers; Springfield Sporter .30-06, .25-20 S. S. rifle. O. Lent, Ormsby, Pa. 6-29

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER, Luger, .38 Smith & Wesson, 32-20 Colts. M. E. Eaton, 130 E. Main St., Olney, Tex. 6-29

CARTRIDGE COLLECTION—Over hundred different, many scarce. WANT—Colt .25. Rudolph Brandt, 3451 S. Clarkson St., Denver, Colo. 6-29

WINCHESTER hammer, Model '97, full-choke, 30 inch, with canvas case and cleaning rod, \$35; Winchester .30-30 carbine, good as new, \$20; McCallister 40-power telescope, without stand, \$20. WANT—6-inch Colt Officers' Model .38 and reloading tools. All in fine shape. Harold Greek, 640 Harshorn St., Alliance, Ohio. 6-29

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER for commercial model .45 auto, good double 12 Mirakel 7. C. H. Murphy, 1560 Union Ave., Columbus, Ohio. 6-29

WINCHESTER 82 Special, perfect, \$20; single-shot .44 Frank Wesson rifle, rim fire, patented 1862; German Army Mauser 8-mm. WANT—Winchester 52, Winchester 5A scope, or what have you! Henry Bridgton, Me. 6-29

GOOD WATCHES, 1903 U. S. rifle, 8X French binoculars. What! Chas. Pickel, Kingston, Tenn. 6-29

THREE-TUBE Radiola, Indian twin motor-cycle motor, Turbine water motor. L. K. Jury, Route 2, Clearfield, Pa. 6-29

32-40 MARLIN repeating rifle, Model 93, 26-inch octagon barrel, 10-shot, fine condition, \$18.50, or TRADE for good hammerless shotgun. Humphrey, Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 6-29

SPRINGFIELD SERVICE 30-06 cut-down stock Lyman 34, gold bead, bullet-seater, all perfect for .25 Krag-Niedner barrel and seater or .250 Savage bolt and bullet seater, for \$32. WANT—Arms and the Man, October, 1919, B. & M. nickel mold 311168. State prices. Theodore Stahl, Birmingham, Mich. 6-29

MODEL 94 Winchester .32 Special octagon barrel. WANT—Colt .45 auto. John Ripkey, Ames, Iowa. 6-29

MEARS electrical ear phone complete with ear massager costing \$70, good as new, and American Phonophor Duotone in good condition, costing \$60, excellent hearing aids for the deaf. Ralph L. Kirby, 34 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. 6-29

NICKEL-STEEL barrel S. S. 30-40, set trigger Winchester, scope blocks, \$25; Colt .22 revolver, \$20; .45 A. C. P. cartridges, \$2.50 hundred; 5A scope and mounts. WANT—Lathes, moulds, tools, Krag .38 Special sights. Capt. Pierce, Norwich, Conn. 6-29

#### TRADE

1,200 GOVERNMENT 30-06 cartridges for 1,200 30-40 Krag cartridges. Edward R. Buggel, c/o Perry-Mann Electric Co., 1609 Main St., Columbia, S. C. 6-29

MARINE LIQUID COMPASS, 4-inch card, like new, for revolver, 6- or 7 1/2-inch barrel or rifle. G. Abram, R. F. D. No. 2, Fenton, Mich. 6-29

.25-25 MAYNARD TARGET RIFLE, No. 3 Ideal loading tool, double adjustable chamber cap extractor, charge cup, shell-resizer; 50 loaded; 20 unloaded shells. WANT—.25- or .32-caliber Mauser, pocket model, in good order. George A. Brooks, North Wales, Pa. 6-29

OSTRANDER REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, complete course, cost me \$75; never used. WANT—Colt or Smith & Wesson guns, in shooting condition, or binoculars. Make offer. Frank Graham, 335 University St., Wichita, Kans. 6-29

REMINGTON 30-06, perfect inside, outside fine, FOR Remington 25 Express, same condition. Write, Lewis Y. Helt, Verona, N. Y. 6-29

GOOD PREWAR LUGER, 9 mm., case, extra magazine. WANT—Hi-grade shotgun, 7 1/2-inch barrel and cylinder, .45 Colt Bleyer or S. A., \$1.50 each, good. Percussion primers, 65 cents thousand. M. McDougall, Burlington, Iowa. 6-29

BROWN ARMY PYRAMID TENT, 16 feet square, good condition, complete with pole. WANT—Repeating shotgun, Smith & Wesson .38 Special, or what have you! R. L. Jacobs, 14 Weeks Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. 6-29

ONE WINCHESTER 5A SCOPE. WANT—Springfield 30-06 Sporter. Tom Broad, 1824 Knowles St., East Cleveland, Ohio. 6-29

FANCY SPORTING STOCK FOR Krag, Colt Bleyer, Model 38-40, fine. TRADE both for 16-gauge double or Model 54 Winchester 30-06, with Lyman sight. Also WANT—44-40, .44 Special, or .45 revolver, .44-40 Winchester Model 53; or what have you! McCaslin, Centralia, Kans. 6-29

.45 COLT AUTOMATIC, fine, .38 Special Colt Official Police, new holster, reloaders. WANT—Hunting scope, high-powered rifle or squeezer-grip Luger. R. Couglar, Canyonville, Ore. 6-29

COLT FRONTIER, .44, new barrel, 4 inch, for smaller revolvers. Write me for particulars. F. M. Barber, Hanlin Station, Pa. 6-29

TRADE—.32-caliber S. & W. Regulation Police 6-inch barre, excellent, holster and Marble cleaning rod. WANT—New .32 Winchester 57 or Police 23A. S. P. Fister, Northumberland, Pa. 6-29

TRADE—Fine diamond rings for good guns. Prefer trap guns, or what! Dept. G, State Bank Bldg., Granville, Ill. 8-29

GENERAL RADIO—B. Eliminator, cost \$34; 110-volt, no junk. TRADE for a good .32 repeating rifle. Jim Neal, Mount Joy, Pa. 6-29

WHAT WILL YOU TRADE for a Fox Sterlingworth 12-gauge, stock cracked; otherwise like new! H. M. Williams, Punxsutawney, Pa. 6-29

TRADE—Colt .38 D. A., 6-inch, new except bluing slightly worn. WANT—S. & W. .45, 32-40, Colt .45 automatic, Frontier, or Woodman. Give or take difference. George Courtney, Winchester, Ind. 6-29

FORD OVERHEAD VALVES for auto, shotgun, 30-30 Winchester, 32-20 S. A. Colt, or what! K. L. Swigart, Windham, Ohio. 6-29

HAVE 9-mm. Luger and holster, excellent, .25 Colt auto, good condition. WANT—Colt Woodman, 5A Winchester scope complete, or what have you! E. R. Fafeta, Ord, Nebr. 6-29

.22 COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL, holster worn, for good .45 Colt Government Model, or \$20. J. W. MacMullan, North Wales, Pa. 6-29

16-GAUGE double hammerless Smith for Winchester 52 or Springfield M1. Box 144, Twin Bridges, Mont. 6-29

NEARLY NEW COLT .45 auto, with holster for U. S. rifle .30 Model, 1903. Henry Haase, Westfield, N. Y. 6-29

MARLIN 39, fine shape. WANT—.32-20 Winchester 53; must be good. O. C. Cain, Cairo, W. Va. 6-29

99 G. SAVAGE .250, Lyman sight, good condition. WANT—.25 Remington Express or 270 Winchester. Edwin Halvorson, Route No. 3, Houston, Minn. 6-29

QUACKENBUSH 21-caliber air rifle No. 1, fine shooting condition for fine Baby Hammerless or Browne semi-automatic .22. Elliott G. Smith, 96 Pine Grove Terrace, Newark, N. J. 6-29

\$25 COURSE OF TAXIDERMISTRY for .22 auto, or .38 Special, or what! Carson C. Tenney, Midland, S. Dak. 6-29

BOSCH Magneto, 4-cylinder. WANT—Target rifle or revolver. Willcher, 717 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 6-29



**COLT .45 S. A. 7 1/2-inch barrel, new condition, for Colt .22 auto., same condition. HAVE .300-caliber Savage, Model 998, ivory bead. All condition; also .45 Colt automatic. WANT—Springfield Sporter. Charles McPeck, Matamoras, Pa. 6-29**

#### WANTED

**ONE of the best makes of English bolt-action rifles in .30-06 caliber. Must be built on Mauser action and be in fine condition. Give full particulars, including weight and price. L. J. Hathaway, c/o THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 6-29**

**FLOBERT RIFLES, or other suitable make for boys 10 to 14 years for drill purposes. Also, Springfield, single-shot, for blank ammunition, for older boys. J. L. Abrahams, 2386 Walton Ave., New York City. 6-29**

**COLT, Camp Perry, 22-caliber, on approval. State lowest price. Walter S. Brinkmann, Sun Life Building, Baltimore, Md. 6-29**

**FEW GOOD PERCUSSION REVOLVERS and others in poor order for decorators. C. A. Carpenter, Box 783, Sapulpa, Okla. 6-29**

**OLD GUN CATALOGUES. English Ammunition Catalogue. The Rifle, 1885-88. Bullard 50-115 rifle. Dahlgren knife bayonet. Cartridges for Maynard rifle. Other old ones. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 6-29**

**WINCHESTER, single-shot action, heavy model, with set trigger. W. H. Gohdes, 1808 Eye St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 6-29**

**WILL BUY .22-caliber repeating rifles mounted with 5A Winchester, B. & M. Stevens or other scopes with cross-hair reticules; also rifles or scopes separate. WILL SELL OR TRADE one Winchester self-loading Shotgun, Model 11, 26-inch cylinder, new condition. D. A. Quirk, Eldorado Springs, Mo. 6-29**

**.38 AND .44 RIM-FIRE and center-fire Colt and Remington old-style S. A. revolvers. B. K. Wingate, Box 481, Reading, Pa. 8-29**

**.22, .32, AND .38-CALIBER revolvers, pistols or rifles. Cash or trade Radios. Inclose stamp. B. Liehr, Macomb, Ill. 6-29**

**.38 SMITH & WESSON Special Military target pistol, or Colt, reloading tools for above, bullet mould, lubricator. State condition. Lawrence Ramsey, Lebanon, N. J. 6-29**

**.45-70 REMINGTON-LEE; .45-70 Lee magazine rifle. Rifles must be in first-class shootable order. State price and condition in first letter. Also two Service bayonets, Russian Springfield bayonet, British short Lee-Enfield bayonet. Charles H. Davis, 3579 Washington Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. 6-29**

**REMINGTON automatic rifle for .22 long rifle only. Must be O. K. with privilege of examination. H. H. Bergman, Box 238, Argo, Ill. 6-29**

**WANT—1903 SPRINGFIELD ACTION. State condition and price. Geo. C. Baldwin, Box 2063, Spokane, Wash. 6-29**

**WANT—RELOADING components for Krag and Springfield. Bargains only considered. Gordon Brusoe, Rhinelander, Wis. 6-29**

**WANTED—Springfield Sporter with high-powered telescope sight, set triggers, Gurand firing assembly, also special stock including beaver-tail fore arm, high comb, cheekpiece, Jostam anti-recoil pad, accurate 7.65 Luger 6-inch barrel, Maxim silencers, .30 and .45 calibers. H. Seitz, 8629 130th St., Queens, N. Y. 6-29**

**WANTED—Russian rifles, Remington manufacture. New condition. Also Ross .305 caliber. Clifford W. Lasher, Germantown, N. Y. 6-29**

**WANTED—Used steel outdoor target carriers and machine rest. Must be cheap. Roxbury Rifle and Pistol Club, Wharton, N. J. 6-29**

**WANTED—A few fine Kentucky rifles. W. F. Saybolt, M. D. 35 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills Garden, L. I., N. Y. 10-29**

**WANTED—Colt or S. & W. .22 target revolver. Condition fair, \$10 maximum. W. Kiedell, 147 Moffat St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6-29**

**WANTED—41 D. A. Colt loading tools, including mould and sizer; also empties. G. F. Rizzo, 2445 Bay Island Ave., Alameda, Calif. 6-29**

**WANTED—Colt or equivalent American cap-and-ball, muzzle-loading revolvers stamped as made by Samuel Colt Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Paterson, N. J., or by other American makers. If you have any, write giving full descriptions, markings, condition of finish, and price. Will pay cash or trade for other antique arms, if preferred. McMurdo Silver, 6401 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill. 4-30**

**WANTED—Single-action Colts, without trigger guard; also Colt Derringers. R. L. Sheeler, 2421 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 6-29**

**WANTED—Wooden cigar-store Indians, sporting prints and paintings, portraits of American interest, armor and bladed weapons, dueling pistol sets. Send description or photos and best price. R. Abels, 131 East 60th St., New York, N. Y. 6-29**

**WANTED—We buy arms of all kinds, specializing in old-time arms from all parts of the world; also curios, Indian goods, old records, deeds, antiques, books, pictures, etc. We handle on commission. Chicago is the great central depot. Address, The Patriot Armeria Antigua, 7450 Crandon Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-29**

**WANTED—Colt .44 Army, cap-and-ball, 1860 model, factory altered to .45 caliber, with rod-ejection, also .36-caliber same to .38, Colt single-action Army or Bisley .22 caliber, Smith & Wesson .22-caliber tip-up, fine barrel; Allen and Wheelock .44-caliber revolver, percussion. Perrin Army revolver .45 caliber. Have .22 Winchester auto.; want this rifle rechambered to take .22 long rifle, expert job only. All letters answered. Henry Day, Exeter, N. H. 6-29**

**WANTED—Receiver 1897 Winchester 12-gauge takedown. SELL—Receiver Remington 12C .22. T. LeNoir, Greenwood, Mass. 6-29**

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**GUNSMITHING—Rifles restocked to your dimensions. Military arms remodeled, pistol grips fitted, checkered and refinished. Have your Winchester 52 checkered; gives you a better grip and makes your rifle look more individual. Hugh H. Gray, Elm Grove, W. Va. 6-29**

**GUN-RE STOCKING and duplicate work—Krag-Russians, Springfield-Mausers. Prices reasonable. All grades. Photo 10 cents, rebated on order. Clifford W. Lasher, Germantown, N. Y. 11-29**

**GUN REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS—Restocking Springfields. Largest stock of new guns and ammunition in America. Send 25 cents in stamps for 128-page illustrated arms catalogue. A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 509 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 6-29**

**GUN RESTOCKING—Plain or fancy Springfields, Krag and Russians specially. Prices reasonable. J. C. Denham, 8 Spring St., Xenia, Ohio. 8-29**

**SEE WHAT \$4.75 WILL DO!—It will buy a year's subscription to *Field and Stream*. It will buy a year's subscription to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*; and to American citizens of good standing, the subscription to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* will also include a year's membership in the National Rifle Association! Where can you get more for your money!**

**FINEST restocking, designing, bluing. Trades. Exchanges. Rebluing process, used by governments and largest manufacturers, \$1. Cleveland's Gun Shop, 707 Second Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 11**

**SUPER-ACCURATE .22 Long Rifle barrels fitted to any action. Any caliber relined to .22 L. R. Quick service and good work guaranteed. Arthur Hubalek, 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11**

**P. MACK, GUNMAKER—3721 Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Repairing, restocking, rebluing on all makes of shotguns and rifles. Restocking of Springfields a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Send your gun in now. 8-29**

**HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER—The largest magazine of its kind in the world. Devoted to hunting, fishing, trapping, camping and every phase of outdoor life. Articles every month by the leading writers in their respective fields. Everything facts, no fiction. Send us \$1 for our special "Get-Acquainted" offer, consisting of five back issues and five coming issues as fast as they are off the press. Ten months for \$1. If you have never read H-T-T you are missing something. Send today. Hunter-Trader-Trapper, Subscription Department, Columbus, Ohio. 11**

**OUTDOOR LIFE AND RECREATION combines in a single magazine the most popular features of two great publications—*Outdoor Life* and *Outdoor Recreation*. Published at Denver by John A. McGuire, the new combination is continuing the traditions of *Outdoor Life* and offering an even larger proportion of stories and articles on big-game hunting and rifle-shooting. The great Gun and Ammunition department is divided between Colonel Whelen, in charge of the Rifle and Pistol section, and Chas. Askins, on the shotgun. The new magazine is considerably larger than either of the two put together, which have been combined and the increased space is permitting a far wider variety of gun and hunting material in every issue. The price of the new publication is twenty-five cents a copy, \$2.50 a year—the lowest price at which any outdoor magazine of equal size can be secured. As a special get-acquainted offer to readers of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, a trial five issues will be sent for \$1. *Outdoor Life and Recreation*, 1802 Curtis St., Denver, Colo. 11**

**KEEP FIT. Try camping. Five-acre river-front camp site. Ozark, timbered, hunting, fishing, boating, bathing, \$100; \$5 monthly. Harry Hubbard, 1973 North Fifth, Kansas City, Kans. 12-29**

**KRAG AND RUSSIAN RIFLES REMODELED, cut off barrel, put on front sight, stock completely remodeled, \$6.50. S. H. Fryer, Jr., 820 Hancock Ave., Vandergrift, Pa. 8-29**

**GUNSTOCK BLANKS: Our beautiful "Tiger Flame" maple and walnut, "Tough as hickory and hard as nails," cuts "The Better Blanks." Stock-making instructions free. Descriptive treatise: "Gunstock Blanks of Flaming Beauty" for stamp. BELL, "The Gunman," Lewistown, Pa. 9-29**

**CUSTOM RESTOCKING—Handwork for the most discriminating at commonplace prices. All American and imported firearms repaired. Scope sights mounted. A. Langhus, Shelly, Minn. 6-29**

**GUNS restocked, finely checked. Prices reasonable. Twenty years' experience. John W. Harrison, Gold Hill, Ore. 9-29**

**SELL—Binoculars, optically perfect, leather cases, \$63; one Schutz 6-35 Heliolith, excellent condition, \$27; Remington pump, .30 caliber, \$12. A. S. Cosler, 7000 S. Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 6-29**

**TRADE—Colt Frontier .44, new barrel, 4-inch, for smaller revolvers. Write me for particulars. F. M. Barber, Hanlin Station, Pa. 6-29**

**WANTED—One Winchester 5A telescope with post reticule and mounts, \$23. O. N. Raynor, Jr., N. E. A. Service Company, 816 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C. 6-29**

## THAT GOOD OLD AMERICAN SPIRIT

is still existent among riflemen, even though it may show signs of dying out among others of the citizenry. Beaten twice by both Swiss and Swedes, we are going back in 1929 to fight it out again—this time on the home ranges of our Swedish friends at Stockholm. You may not be able to go over and shoot it out shoulder-to-shoulder with the others at Stockholm in August, but you can help the lads who wear the Red, White and Blue on their shooting jackets to put up a good fight by seeing that they are well equipped and live comfortably while they are on foreign soil.

Use the blank below to send in your contribution to the 1929 International Team Fund. "We have just begun to fight!" Let's carry the battle to the other fellow on his own grounds!

**"We Have  
Just Begun  
To Fight!"**

I wish to be credited with \$..... as my contribution to the 1929 International Team Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

**NOTE.—International Team contributions are promptly acknowledged and subsequently are published in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* magazine.**

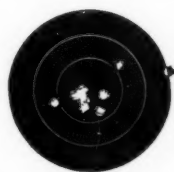


THESE unusually close groups were shot by Col. C. E. Stodter, U. S. Army, at the Balboa Gun Club, Canal Zone. Col. Stodter, former Director of Civilian Marksmanship, is one of the best-known American Shooters.

The ten-shot group (shown above) was made at fifty yards and the string of five-shot groups at 75 feet.

His equipment included a Pope-Winchester rifle, Fecker scope and U. S. .22 N. R. A. cartridges.

Note particularly the similarity of the groups—*there's accuracy and uniformity for you!*



A pistol group 98 x 100 at 20 yards shot by Joe Rivers, Greenwich, Conn., with U. S. Self-Cleaning Cartridges in an S. & W. .22.

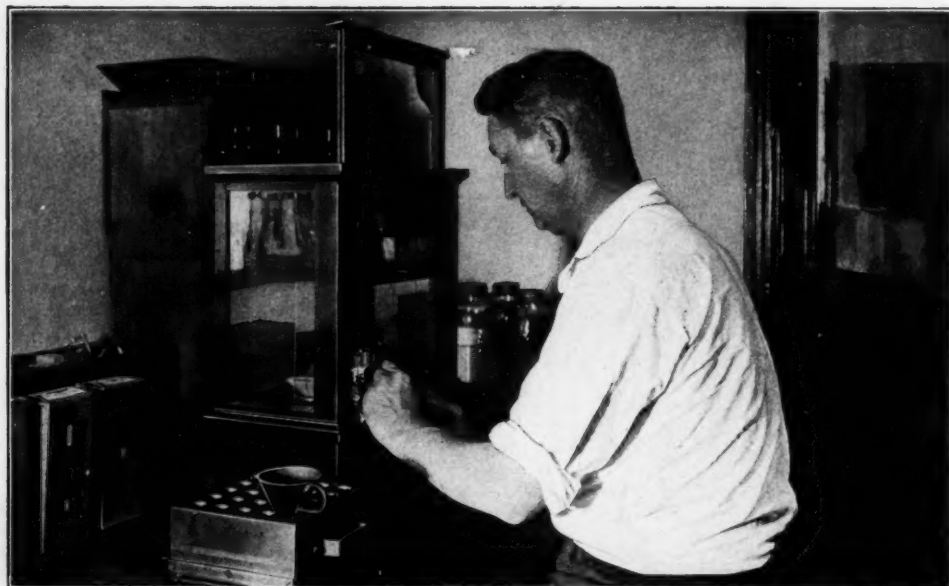
Not only do these cartridges keep your rifle, pistol or revolver "clean as a whistle" but they are dependably accurate.



**.22 N.R.A.**  
*Long-Rifle Cartridges*



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## VIGILANCE

**C**ONSTANT vigilance has to be exercised in preparing and making a proof test of all smokeless powders. Very slight variations in the loading of ammunition will introduce errors in the delicate measurements that are used to record the test results. The accompanying photographs are to illustrate the degree of accuracy which is followed in the loading operation.

Photograph No. 1 shows the actual weighing operation of each charge of powder for a series of a 20-round test. The powder is weighed on an analytical balance which is accurate to a hundredth of a grain.

Photograph No. 2 illustrates the care with which the wads are first loaded in the shells so that they will be parallel to the base of the shell.

Photograph No. 3 shows how each shell is measured for a uniform length of crimp.

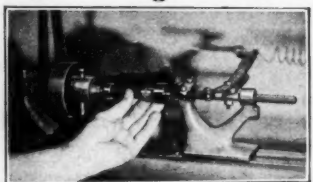
Photograph No. 4 illustrates how the crimp is finally applied. Note that the



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machine is semi-automatic in operation—the loaded shell being forced against the revolving crimping head by a constant weight applied through a system of levers.

The ammunition is now ready to be tested.

Du Pont powders are used by all of the principal ammunition manufacturers. They have selected du Pont powder because its ballistic qualities contribute so largely to the superiority of the ammunition, and the consequent success of its users. To maintain these standards of excellence, the ammunition companies will continue to load those powders ensuring the best ammunition possible for a specified purpose.

The du Pont Company with its experience of 126 years and its present resources can supply to ammunition companies the type and quality of powders required to maintain the reputation of ammunition manufacturers and the confidence of the shooters.

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Smokeless Powder Department, Wilmington, Del.**



# Smokeless Shotgun Powders



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